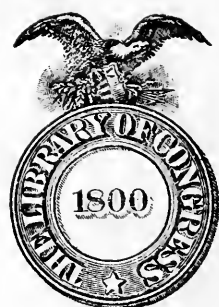


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Edward J. May
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THE GLORY OF CHICAGO—HER MANUFACTORIES.

THE

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

OF CHICAGO,

COMPRISING A CLASSIFIED LIST, WITH LOCATIONS AND BRIEF
DESCRIPTION, CAPITAL INVESTED, NUMBER OF
MEN EMPLOYED, AND AMOUNT OF
ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

OF THE PRINCIPAL

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

IN THE CITY.

BY S. S. SCHOFF.

CHICAGO:

KNIGHT & LEONARD, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
1873.

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Works also at Cambridgeport (near Boston), Mass.
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SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST OF OUR GOODS.

THE GLORY OF CHICAGO — HER MANUFACTORIES.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MANUFACTURES IN IRON - - - - -	11-45
Rolling mills and furnaces—Foundries, machine shops and boiler works—Car-wheel works—Stove works—Bolt and screw works—File works—Mill machinery—Safe manufactories—Cutlery manufactories—Galvanized iron works—Steam fitting works—Steam heating apparatus works—Machinery and tin-ware manufactories—Miscellaneous iron works—Iron bedstead, range and furnace works—Steam engine and printing press works—Saw, wire and scale works—Chain, horse-nail and thimble skein works.	
MANUFACTURES IN WOOD - - - - -	46-80
Planing mills—Sash, door and blind manufactories—Furniture and picture frame etc. manufactories—Refrigerator and packing-box manufactories—Coffin, hoop-pole and ladder manufactories—Shingle, cistern, chair and stair manufactories—Piano and organ manufactories—Pump manufactories.	
MANUFACTURES IN IRON AND WOOD - - - - -	81-98
Wagon and carriage manufactories—Agricultural implement manufactories—Car, bridge, and fire apparatus works—Hoisting apparatus and spring bed works.	
MANUFACTURES IN METALS OTHER THAN IRON - - - - -	99-108
Brass foundries—Silver smelting works—Type and electrotypes foundries—Vault light manufactories—Telegraph instrument manufactories—Gas fixtures—Baggage check manufactories—Lead works—Jewelry and watch case manufactories—Silver plating—Sewing machine attachment works—Locksmiths—Goldbeaters' works—Metal sign manufactories.	

CONTENTS.

MANUFACTURES IN LEATHER - - - - - 109-120

Boot and shoe manufactories—Harness and saddle manufactories—
Trunk, blank book and whip manufactories.

BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES, ETC. - - - - - 121-127

Breweries—Distilleries—Malt-houses.

BRICK AND STONE MANUFACTURES - - - - - 128-143

Brick yards—Stone cutters—Artificial stone works—Terra-cotta and
plaster works—Marble works.

CHEMICAL WORKS, ETC. - - - - - 144-155

Flavoring extracts, perfumery and baking powder manufactories—
Chemical works—Soda water, ginger ale and pop manufactories.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES - - - - - 156-200

Clothing, hat, cap and fur, and neck wear manufactories—Cotton bat-
ting mills—bakeries—Flour and feed and spice mills—Macaroni and
match manufactories—Tobacco and cigar manufactories—Sail lofts
—Paper and glue manufactories—Show case, billiard table and coop-
erage manufactories—Lime works—Ornamental glass works—Wil-
low ware, paper box and ink manufactories—Brush, cork and um-
brella manufactories—Hay press works—Carpet weaving manu-
factories—Mop head and handle, and paper balloon manufactories
—Waste-cleaning works—Wringing machine manufactories—Button,
oil cup, and open banner sign manufactories—Jewelry case, orches-
trion and ivory turning works.

INTRODUCTION.

WHEN a new book is thrust upon the public, it is ordinarily to be expected that the author or publisher will inform his readers of the occasion, necessity, or relevancy of such publication. The City of Chicago has already assumed the character of a metropolis. It is no longer the mere business center of a locality, or the commercial metropolis of a State. Its metropolitanism is national. Its growth and progress are of national interest. Its glory is national, and already the American in any part of the world takes additional pride and assumes additional importance from the fact that Chicago is in his country.

In this view of the case, not only is every citizen of Chicago interested in her growing industrial interests, but the people of the country at large are interested in knowing how far those interests have progressed, in what branches they principally consist, and generally, their extent and value. A full and comprehensive account of the industrial interests of Chicago has never been published. We have had annual accounts of our immense traffic in grain, of the wonderful amount of the transactions of our wholesale houses, and of the facts connected with our commercial interests, and it is little wonder that we have gloried in their record; but we hardly appreciate ourselves, because we have no means, except in a sort of general way, of knowing the extent of our industrial interests. And yet these, without reflecting upon or detracting from the importance of any others, are the glory of Chicago. They are the real producers of value—of wealth. While our trade and commerce are valuable in making exchanges, and assessing toll, as it were, upon the immense volume of products of every description passing through our borders, they do not, of themselves, produce wealth. Manufacturers, like agriculturists, are producers.

They add to the actual wealth of the country, instead of merely exacting toll from the products of others that pass through their hands. Instead of passing wealth from one pocket to another without increasing it, our industrial interests are actually increasing the volume of the wealth of the city, the country, and of the world.

In this, every reader will see and acknowledge the truth of our motto — **THE GLORY OF CHICAGO — HER MANUFACTORIES!** The manufacturing interests of the city are, therefore, the most important to its continued growth in wealth and population.

Again, the present autumn is to form a new era in the history of the city. The second anniversary of the great fire will witness a rebuilt city, and the inauguration of the grand Inter-State Exposition, which is an acknowledgment of the now paramount importance of its industrial interests, and that hereafter they are to have, as they deserve, the first place in the consideration of her people. What more fitting occasion, then, could be found for the publication of a full and comprehensive account of our manufactures, showing their kind, number and value, the amount of capital invested in them, the number of men they employ, and the value of products annually turned out? Hundreds of thousands of strangers will be in our city, and they will all become more or less interested in the consideration of manufactures and industrial interests generally. Our Inter-State Exposition is, essentially, an Industrial Exposition. It has been inaugurated for the purpose of exhibiting the products of our manufactures throughout the Northwest. Hence every visitor to the Exposition will want to see this record of Chicago's manufacturing industries. This will show not only what Chicago is doing at the present time, but her immense capabilities for the future:— that she is to be, not only the great central commercial metropolis, but, as well, the great nucleus of the manufacturing interests of the whole country, from which radiate the light of intelligence and the influences of wealth and refinement, to the extremest limits of the land.

These are sufficient reasons for the preparation and publication, at the present time, of this little work. The collection of the information here condensed and arranged, was a work of no small magnitude; but with the writer, who, as a life-long

friend and advocate of home manufactures, has labored for the best interests of workingmen, it has been a labor of love. If the reader is as much gratified in the perusal of the evidences here condensed, of the greatness of Chicago, as one of the principal industrial centers of the country, as he has been in their collection and arrangement, one object of this publication will have been accomplished.

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CANAL STREET,

CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO.

THE collection and compilation of the following statistics has been no small task, but the result is gratifying, showing, as it does, that the growth and prosperity of Chicago has a real foundation in the industry of her people; and that, while by her commerce she collects from the production of others, she is herself a great producer of wealth. Industries that give steady and profitable direct employment to fifty thousand persons, and produce annually over one hundred millions of dollars, are certainly worthy of all the consideration they receive.

While it cannot be claimed that the statistics here given are correct in all cases, they come very near to a fair exhibit of the value and extent of the manufacturing industries of the city. While a few people have been met who, for various reasons, or for a want of a true comprehension of the scope and object of the work, declined to give the information desired, the great majority of manufacturers have taken pains to furnish the facts, by going directly to their books for their figures. No labor or pains have been spared by the author to make the work complete and reliable.

The facts and statistics here collected are suggestive in an eminent degree. They show that the manufacturing industries of the city have grown in number and importance until they are entitled to that prominence and recognition that is accorded to other great interests. They suggest that it is time for the organization of a "Manufacturers' Board of Trade," in which the manufacturers may consult and counsel together for the common interests of all. They represent in Chicago, not only many millions of capital invested, but at least two hundred thousand souls; nearly half the population of the city, who are directly dependent upon them for the labor that supports them and

furnishes them with whatever of the comforts and the luxuries they enjoy. We suggest this idea of a "Manufacturers' Board of Trade," in all earnestness, believing that the interests of the producing classes of the city might be furthered in many respects. There are questions that affect all manufacturers alike, and while each particular branch has its peculiar interests, the most vital and important are common to all.

By reference to the dates at which the various manufactures were established, it will be noticed that the great majority of them have been established since 1860. The decade from 1860 to 1870 shows a wonderful increase in the number and importance of manufacturing industries, as well as a wonderful growth in those that were in existence at its commencement. There is little doubt but that the growth of the city, since the first of those dates, has been largely attributable to the multiplication and growth of the manufacturing industries. There is still less doubt that our future growth in population and wealth will depend still more upon the growth of manufactures in our midst.

There is another consideration in connection with this matter. It has been demonstrated that Chicago presents unusual facilities for manufacturing industries. Among our manufacturers are many who have been established in other cities, and removed their works here on account of the greater facilities offered for procuring the raw material, and for distributing their manufactured wares to consumers. We find manufacturers here from Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, and other cities, while every day witnesses the removal hither of large manufacturing establishments from surrounding towns and cities in our own State. The testimony of all is to the effect that, all things considered, they find here greater facilities for the growth and expansion of their business than elsewhere.

A number of large manufacturing establishments, of various kinds, are now preparing to commence business in Chicago, some just organized, and others that have been for some time in active operation at other points.

Another point that will be observed is the way different lines of manufacture seek some particular location, as a sort of focus, around which cluster many others of the same kind. The city may be divided into four or five great manufacturing districts.

On the North Side, east of La Salle street and south of Chicago avenue, is a great cluster of iron works. Michigan street, from La Salle to the river, is almost wholly given up to foundries, machine shops and boiler works. There are a few planing mills and sash and door factories, but manufactures in iron rule the locality. Another manufacturing district, in which iron, copper and agricultural implement works predominate, is found on the West Side, from Madison street north to Kinzie, and from Canal west to Union. Still further to the northwest seems to be the headquarters of the furniture manufacture. From the corner of North Green street and Chicago avenue, south and west, may be counted no less than fifteen large factories devoted to the manufacture of various lines of furniture. The tanneries are nearly all congregated along the North Branch, north of Chicago avenue. Canal, Clinton and Jefferson, south from Madison, are largely devoted to manufactures in iron and wood. The stone cutters are nearly all congregated along the South Branch, from Van Buren south to Twelfth street and between Clark street and the river. The planing mills and sash, door and blind manufactures predominate south of Twelfth to Twenty-second, on both sides of the South Branch and along the West Branch. Still further to the southwest is another large manufacturing district, which is filling up with extensive factories in iron, and wood and iron. The brickmakers are nearly all congregated between Twenty-second street and the river, south. These are the general features. There are, of course, exceptions. The North Chicago Rolling Mills and Bessemer Steel Works, on the North Branch, are surrounded by tanneries and distilleries. The breweries at present seem to have no general focus. Along the lake shore, south of Twenty-second street, are several extensive breweries and one distillery; and along the lake shore, between Oak street and North avenue, on the North Side, the brewers still hold possession; while still further north and west, near Clark street and Webster avenue, are two of the leading breweries of the city. In time, this concentration of works of a similar character will, without doubt, be more marked than at present.

MANUFACTURES IN IRON.

FURNACES, ROLLING MILLS AND BESSEMER STEEL WORKS.

NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL COMPANY: O. W. POTTER, President and Manager; E. B. WARD, Treasurer; R. C. HANNAH, Secretary. The works are located on the north branch of the Chicago river, near North avenue. The business is the manufacture of pig metal, iron and steel rails. The works were established in 1857; incorporated in 1869. The capital invested, \$3,000,000; number of employes, 1,500. The gross annual product is 30,000 iron and 20,000 steel rails, and 35,000 tons pig metal, valued at \$5,000,000.

The ore used is from the Lake Superior iron mines, and from mines at Iron Ridge, Wisconsin. The ore is delivered at Escanaba and at Milwaukee at \$7.50 to \$10 per ton, according to quality.

The Bessemer Steel Works were completed in 1871 at a cost of \$500,000. In the production of Bessemer Steel, Lake Superior charcoal iron, anthracite iron from Iron Mountain, Missouri, and Speigel from Germany are used. Pig iron is sold at St. Louis and at other points.

UNION ROLLING MILL COMPANY: A. B. STONE, President; WM. CHISHOLM, Vice-President and Manager; IRA STUBBS, Secretary; JAMES WHYTE, Superintendent. The works are located on the south branch of Chicago river, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-first street. The works were established in 1863; incorporated in 1864. The capital invested, \$800,000; number of employes, 600; monthly pay-roll, \$35,000; annual production, 18,000 tons steel rails and 12,000 tons of iron rails, valued at \$3,000,000. The manufacture of railroad iron is

the specialty of this establishment. The Bessemer Steel Works of this Company were completed in June, 1870, they being the first Company to produce Bessemer steel west of Cleveland.

JOLIET IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, of Joliet and Chicago: A. B. MEEKER, President. These immense works were established in 1871. The capital invested is \$3,000,000; the number of employes, 1,500; the monthly pay-roll amounts to \$100,000; the annual production is 72,000 tons of iron and steel rails, valued at \$6,000,000, and 40,000 tons pig iron valued at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Manufacture pig iron and iron and steel rails.

Blast furnaces for reducing the ores to pig iron are located on the south branch of Chicago river, at Bridgeport, which are large and conveniently arranged for the receipt of material, by water and rail, and the shipment of their product.

The works at Joliet comprise iron and steel rail mills, converting mills, blast furnaces, machine shops, foundry, pattern shops, gas works, water works, coke ovens, fire-brick works, etc. etc., and are complete in every appointment; located just north of the city of Joliet, covering about one hundred acres of land, with necessary wings, etc., to different buildings; and houses for employes, of which the Company have erected about forty. These works are so intimately connected with Chicago, Chicago interests and Chicago men, that a description of Chicago industrial interests would not be complete without this item.

IRON FOUNDRIES.

CRANE BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY: R. T. CRANE, President; S. W. ADAMS, Secretary. Established in 1855; incorporated, 1865; capital stock, \$1,000,000. Over 700 men are now on the pay-roll, which calls for about \$50,000 per month.

The works of the Company are located on North Jefferson, North Desplaines and Fulton streets. The business is the manufacture of wrought-iron pipe, steam and gas fittings; brass goods, steam warming and ventilating apparatus; Crane's steam elevators, Crane's hoisting engines for blast furnaces, coal, iron, and

other mines; stationary steam fire engines, steam pumps, etc. Value of annual product, about \$2,000,000. This Company also stands at the head of the business of furnishing steam heating and ventilating apparatus in this country.

The Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company is peculiarly one of Chicago's representative institutions. Starting in a small way, with little besides energy, indomitable enterprise, honesty and a thorough acquaintance with every detail of the business, it has grown with Chicago's growth and strengthened with her strength, until now, like the city it honors and adorns, and so well represents, it is a model of its kind, vast, perfect and complete in itself, with foundations laid broad and deep for still greater growth and prosperity.

The Crane Bros. continued to prosper and their business to increase for the first decade, when, in 1865, to provide for still further expansion, the "Northwestern Manufacturing Company" was organized and incorporated. Under this designation the establishment became well known throughout the Northwest.

In 1872, the business having so expanded and grown as to demand another increase in the capital stock of the Company, measures were taken to that end, and the stock increased to one million dollars. The stockholders thought it would be a good opportunity to change the name of the Company, and, in honor of its founders, it was changed to its present designation, "The Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company," which has already made its distinctive mark upon the business public of the city and the Northwest generally, to such good effect that the old name, "Northwestern Manufacturing Company," has been almost forgotten in the general rush of events.

The buildings of the "Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company" are very extensive and complete, having a frontage on Jefferson, Desplaines, Fulton and Wayman streets, most of them four stories and basement in height. The works are divided into distinct departments, each occupying its appropriate place in the buildings. The buildings on the corner of Desplaines and Fulton streets are devoted to the manufacture of wrought iron pipe for gas, water and steam, which is a leading article of their manufacture. Another special line is that of malleable and cast iron fittings for water, steam and gas pipes, which occupies a portion

of the building on Desplaines street. The manufacture of these articles is a very important portion of the business of the establishment. The Jefferson street buildings are devoted to the manufacture of freight and passenger elevators; also the new hoisting elevator for blast furnaces, coal, iron and other mines, which has been designed and perfected for this special purpose by the Company. This is the most perfect and complete hoisting engine now in use, and is being extensively introduced throughout the country.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP: HOLMES, PYOTT & Co., Proprietors. Established in 1855; have now a capital of \$200,000; have 200 employes, with a weekly pay-roll of \$2,500; annual production, \$350,000. Castings for architectural works a specialty. Furnished the iron for Peter Page buildings, Wabash avenue, corner of Washington street, and in "Booksellers' Row" on State; Williams & Ferry's building, "Booksellers' Row," McCormick's Hall, corner Kinzie and North Clark; the Tremont House, and several other fine buildings in the burnt district. They also furnished the castings for the "Wasatch Hotel," Salt Lake City. Located at 19 and 21 North Jefferson street.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS: GEN. JOHN MCARTHUR, Proprietor; DAVID M. FORD, Manager. Established in 1872; capital \$100,000, with an average of 100 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$6,000; annual production, 200,000. Castings, architectural iron works, a specialty; also castings for gas and water works, bridges, etc. The following buildings have been furnished with iron works by this establishment: On Madison street, Keith Bros.; Scoville & Allen's; "Browns" (restaurant); Geo. W. Homan's—On Randolph, Hamlin & Freer's; J. H. Kedzie's; M. C. Stearns'—On State street, H. & A. Keep's & Pease, and A. P. Wilder's; and many others that might be mentioned. Have on view at Exposition Close's Patent Park and Lawn Settees. This foundry has been built since the fire, and occupies premises Nos. 70 to 80 Erie street, and 57 to 67 Ontario.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS: CLARK & RAFFEN, Proprietors. Corner Ohio and Kingsbury streets; established in 1867; capital,

\$75,000; 130 employes; weekly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production \$260,000. The establishment was destroyed in the great fire, and was rebuilt and running again by the 9th of December following. Architectural castings a specialty. Furnished the ironwork for the Gardner House, Arcade building, Matteson House, Rosenfield & Rosenberg's building, etc.

✓ J. K. LIVESAY'S FOUNDRY, 34 West Quincy street, was established in 1871, with a capital of \$2,000; employs 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250; turns out \$30,000 worth annually. Castings of every description, light and heavy, and the manufacture of jackscrews is the principal business.

✓ WILLIAM INNESS' FOUNDRY, of which P. McCUNE is Superintendent, was established in 1871; capital, \$25,000; employs 40 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$2,000, and turns out \$100,000 worth a year. Light and heavy castings of every description form the specialty; also castings for fencing and crestings.

✓ COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS: ELMES, FURBER & Co., Proprietors. This is a foundry and machine shop; the former, located on Paulina near 22d street, is under the charge of A. PUGH; the latter, at 65 and 67 South Clinton, is under the superintendency of CHARLES F. ELMES. This is one of the old foundries, having been established in 1858. The present capital is \$100,000, and 75 hands are employed, with a pay-roll of \$5,000 per month. Value of annual production, \$125,000. Castings, steam-engines, shafting, hangers, pulleys, rolling-mill and railway machinery are the principal products.

✓ GLOBE FOUNDRY: R. M. EDDY, Proprietor; ALBERT M. EDDY, Superintendent. Located at 76, 78 and 80 Illinois street. Established in 1865; capital, \$25,000; annual production, about \$100,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$350. Like all the other manufactories of the North Side, this was destroyed in the great conflagration. With an enterprise worthy of all admiration, Mr. EDDY went at once to work, and in eight weeks was in running order again. Manufactures castings exclusively. Furnished the ironwork for the Newbury block on

Kinzie, corner of Wells street, and Magee block, corner Randolph and LaSalle streets, also for the Lincoln Park Hall, corner North Clark street and Webster avenue.

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS: N. S. BOUTON, President; E. F. HURLBURT, Vice-President and General Superintendent; C. B. BOUTON, Secretary and Treasurer. Was established in 1852, and is one of the oldest works in the city; was incorporated in 1872, with a capital stock of \$500,000; employs 400, with a monthly pay-roll of \$25,000; annual production, \$1,000,000. Located corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn streets, where the works cover some five acres of ground. Specialty, cast and wrought iron building material and fire-proof buildings. Among the buildings which have received their ironworks from the Union Foundry Works are Potter Palmer's Grand Hotel, the Sherman House, the Grand Pacific, the Tremont House, First National Bank building, Tribune building, Journal building, the Singer building, and many other palatial buildings that grace rebuilt Chicago.

COLUMBIAN IRON FOUNDRY; JOHN FEATHERSTONE, Proprietor. Established in 1872; capital, \$20,000; employs 70 hands, and turns out an annual value of \$200,000; monthly pay-roll, \$4,000. Railroad castings are made a specialty, though castings of all kinds are made, and a general jobbing business is done. The works are located at 36 Front street, near N. W. R. R. track.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS: LETZ & Co., Proprietors. Des-
plaines, from Wayman to Carroll streets. Established in 1843; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 190; weekly pay-roll, \$2,400; value of annual production, \$300,000. Manufacture specially building work of all descriptions, railings, vaults, castings, bridge works. One of the oldest and most popular establishments in the city. Burned out in the great fire of October 9th, 1871, with a total loss of everything.

CHICAGO NOVELTY FOUNDRY: KURTZ BROS. & BUH-
RER, Proprietors. Located at 828, 830 and 832 Hubbard street, corner of Diller. Established in 1869; destroyed by fire Aug.

10th, 1873, and has been rebuilt of brick in a more substantial manner and on a larger scale, the present building being 54x120 feet in size. Capital, 15,000; number of employes, 30, with an annual production of \$50,000; monthly pay, \$1,500; specialty, light castings of every description; also manufacture shelf-hardware, hangers, rails, bed-hooks, etc.

~~THE~~ **FOUNDRY OF MASON & DAVIS**, 347 and 349 Illinois street, was established in 1872, with a capital of about \$5,000. They employ 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$225. Value of annual production about \$40,000. The specialty of these works is light and fancy castings, of which they produce a great variety, among which may be mentioned the patent Mop-head.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

CLINTON IRON WORKS. A. PLAMONDON'S foundry and machine shop is among the oldest establishments of the kind in the city, having been established in 1859. Capital invested, \$100,000; average number of employes, 100, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,500. Annual production about \$250,000 in value. Specialty, the manufacture of mill machinery and mill furnishings generally; also manufacture mill-stones, and the machinery for Vale's Patent Rotary Ovens. Location, 57 to 63 South Clinton street.

ILLINOIS IRON WORKS, ANDREW BOLTER, Proprietor, corner Fifth avenue and Van Buren streets. Manufacture iron safes, bank vaults, iron doors, shutters, sash and gratings, ornamental railings, and do a general business in light and ornamental castings. The works were established in 1856. Capital ———; employes, 12 men, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$175. Annual production, ———.

ALLING & ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, at 86 and 88 Wayman street, was established in 1872. Capital, \$15,000; employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$350. Annual production, about \$100,000. Do a general millwright business;

manufacture brick machines, and also furnish wrought and cast iron building materials.

✓ WM. HAYTHORN & CO.'S STEAM-FITTING AND ENGINE WORKS, 25 and 27 Michigan street. Established in 1871, with a capital of \$15,000; employ 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$650. Value of annual production, about \$65,000. Manufacture steam engines, pumps, and all kinds of steam apparatus; also do a general steam-fitting business.

✓ RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, J. C. RICHARDS, Superintendent, 47 and 49 South Jefferson street. Established in 1860; capital, \$120,000; employs 100 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$8,000, and produces annually \$250,000 value. The specialty of the works is the manufacture of stationary and portable steam engines, fire engines, corn shellers and grain elevators; also do a general foundry business. These works are represented in the grand Industrial Exposition by three steam engines—two stationary and one portable—two steam pumps, a steam fire engine, corn sheller and elevator.

✓ FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP: A. V. PITTS & Co., Proprietors; S. C. HIGBY, Superintendent; 11 and 13 South Jefferson street. Established under the present management in March, 1873. They have about \$10,000 invested, and employ 10 hands at a weekly pay-roll of \$150. It is the intention of the proprietors to add largely to the capacities of the works, and to increase the number of employees. Manufacture, as a specialty, Harris' Rotary Engines and Boilers, portable engines for agricultural purposes, printing presses, etc. The works are represented in the great Exposition by a full line of agricultural implements, a threshing machine, portable engine and boiler of the Harris rotary model.

✓ VARIETY FOUNDRY, E. B. GARDNER, Proprietor, 24 and 26 North Jefferson street. Established in 1872, on a capital of \$1,000; employs nine hands, with a pay-roll of about \$125 per week. Makes a specialty of light and ornamental castings of all kinds; also manufactures Lobbell's Diamond Hay Fork. Annual production, \$7,500.

✓ SAVAGE BROTHERS' FOUNDRY, 42 and 44 Michigan street, is one of the pioneer establishments of the North Side, having been established in 1854. They have invested a capital of \$14,000, and employ 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$325. The value of their annual production is about \$50,000.

BOILER AND ENGINE WORKS.

✓ MARINE ENGINE WORKS, ROBERT TARRANT, Proprietor, 55, 57 and 59 Michigan street. Established in 1857; capital invested, \$55,000; and with 40 hands they turn out an annual value of \$120,000. The weekly pay-roll is about \$650. Mr. Tarrant makes marine engines and propeller wheels a specialty, and in those lines is not surpassed by any other establishment. A majority of the tug-boat engines on the Chicago river were manufactured at this establishment. The works have occupied the same site from the first. They were destroyed by the great fire, of course, but, neither dismayed nor disheartened, Mr. Tarrant at once commenced to rebuild, and in about one month was running again in full force.

✓ EXCELSIOR BOILER WORKS: C. MASON & Co., Proprietors. One of the pioneer works of the kind in the city, having been established in 1850. The present capital invested is \$150,000; number of employes, 260, and the annual production about \$600,000. The weekly pay-roll is \$3,000. Marine and stationary engines and boilers are the specialty of manufacture; also turn out gas works, and heavy work of all kinds. The Excelsior Iron Works are represented at the Inter-State Exposition. The works occupy a half block each side of Clinton, between Carroll and Fulton streets. Extensive new brick buildings have lately been erected to accommodate the growing business.

✓ J. SCHNEIDER & CO.'S BOILER WORKS, 61 to 67 Michigan street, were established in 1859. Capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 55; weekly pay-roll, \$1,100; value of annual production, about \$250,000. Manufacture principally steam boilers, etc.

NOVELTY STEAM BOILER WORKS, 114 North Jefferson street. Established in May, 1873, with a capital of \$2,000; employes 11, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250. Manufacture, specially, steam boilers; also tanks, heaters, coolers, and all kinds of plate and sheet iron, generally. Already doing a good business.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS: JOSEPH BELL, Superintendent. Located at 56, 58 and 60 Fulton street; established in 1867; capital \$25,000; number of employes 30, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$1,500; turn out annually about \$125,000 in value. They manufacture steam boilers, tanks and sheet-iron work, and make a specialty of stand-pipes for water works. The boilers for the Grand Pacific Hotel were manufactured by this establishment.

LIBERTY IRON WORKS, FRASER, CHALMERS & Co., Proprietors, are the successors of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, established away back as far as 1843. They are located on Fulton street, from Nos. 137 to 145. Capital invested, \$80,000. They employ 125 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,500, and an annual production of \$180,000. Manufacture steam engines and boilers, stamp mills, mining machinery, mill furnishings, sheet-iron work, and machinery generally. They have lately erected a new brick building 60x160 feet in size, and still occupy the old building, also of the same size, 60x160 feet. The works are represented in the Inter-State Exposition by a horse-power rock drill and a Heald & Sisco Centrifugal Pump.

AMERICAN STEAM BOILER WORKS: J. McFARLAND, J. HAMLER, T. TOBIN, and D. MALLER, Proprietors. Located at 895 South Halsted street. Established in 1871; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 27; monthly pay-roll, \$1,800; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture steam boilers, lard tanks, coolers, and sheet-iron works of all kinds.

CHICAGO STEAM BOILER WORKS: A. F. BUSCHICK, Superintendent. Located at 66 to 72 Michigan street. Established in 1867; capital, \$30,000; employes, 50; weekly pay-roll, \$700; value of annual production, \$175,000. Manufacture exclusively steam boilers. The immense boilers for the Water

Works—both the old and new—were manufactured by this establishment. Destroyed by the great fire, and in three days after they were again in operation under temporary cover.

✓ THE BOILER MANUFACTORY of PETER DEVINE, at 63 Polk street, was established in 1855, and may therefore be called one of the pioneers. He has a capital invested of \$50,000, and employs 75 hands, turning out \$150,000 worth of steam boilers. The monthly pay-roll is about \$3,000. Mr. Devine is one of the oldest manufacturers of boilers, and he has superior facilities for this business. Boilers from his works have invariably proved safe, durable and of superior quality generally.

✓ THE ENGINE WORKS of E. & J. Good & Co. were established in 1863, at 17 to 23 Michigan street, with an investment of about \$30,000, and employ 40 hands, on a weekly pay-roll of about \$650; annual production, \$90,000 worth of steam engines, Vandercar's Patent Dipper, etc. Boat repairing is made a branch of the business of the works. Destroyed in the great conflagration, and commenced again soon after in temporary quarters.

✓ SCOVILLE IRON WORKS: H. H. SCOVILLE, Proprietor. Located at Nos. 173 to 179 South Clinton street. Established in 1859, with an investment of 20,000, and employ 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400. Annual production is \$75,000 in value. They manufacture steam engines, shafting, pulleys, pile driving engines, stamp mills, mining machinery, etc.

✓ CONAN & BRAUMCELLER'S IRON WORKS, 149 Van Buren street. Established in 1872 on a capital of \$2,000; employ 4 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75. Turn out about \$8,000 worth of iron railing, iron doors, sash and grating. X

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORKS.

✓ GLOBE IRON WORKS: H. A. STREETER & Co., Proprietors, 80 and 82 Illinois street. Established in 1867; capital invested, \$20,000; doing a large business; employ 25 men, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400. The specialty of this establishment is X

jail and court house work. They have the contract for the iron-work of the Cook county jail and criminal court buildings, also for several police stations and engine houses; also did the iron-work of the city bridewell. They also furnish court house and jail work for many counties throughout the Northwest. They turn out about 600 tons of ironwork annually, worth \$125,000.

CHICAGO PLATE AND BAR MILL CO.: JOHN M. AYER, President; A. M. THOMPSON, Vice-President; W. HARRIS, Superintendent. Established in 1867; capital, \$84,000; number of employes, 100, with a monthly pay-roll of \$6,000; the value of annual production, \$300,000 to \$400,000. The special manufacture of this Company is boiler, plate and sheet-iron. They have lately added to their establishment facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of galvanized iron. The mills are located at southeast corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-first street. Office, 132 Dearborn street.

U. S. BRICK MACHINE WORKS: F. C. WELLS, Proprietor. 116 South Clinton street. Established in 1866; capital invested about \$500,000; employ from 75 to 300 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$4,000 to \$18,000. The special manufacture of this establishment is the United States Brick Machine; also do a general foundry and machine shop business.

CAR AXLES, ETC.

CHICAGO STEAM FORGE WORKS: PYNCHON & WIL-LARD, Proprietors. Established 1863; capital invested, \$125,000; number of employes, 50; value of annual production, \$250,000; monthly pay-roll, \$3,500. Manufacture especially car axles and hammered shafting, wrought iron forgings, connecting rods, cranks, crank-pins, piston-rods, etc. The works are situated on Archer avenue and Ogden Slip. Office, 200 LaSalle street.

ILLINOIS STEAM FORGE WORKS: E. P. WOODRUFF, Secretary. North avenue and the North Branch. Established in 1867; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 40;

monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of annual production, \$200,000. The manufacture of car axles a specialty; also produce all grades of heavy forging, cross ties and other heavy work. This establishment has just removed to South Chicago, and will hereafter grace that manufacturing suburb.

CAR-WHEEL WORKS.

BARNUM & RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING Co.: W. H. BARNUM, President, of Salisbury, Conn.; ALBERT ALLING, General Manager and Treasurer; R. H. MASON, Secretary. Established in 1862; capital stock, \$150,000; employ 100 to 150 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$6,000 to \$7,000. The annual production is about 19,000 car wheels and 1,100 tons of castings. The works are at present located on Madison and South Jefferson streets, though it is expected they will be eventually removed to a new location south of Twenty-second street, near Ashland avenue, where buildings are being erected.

✓ CHICAGO CAR-WHEEL Co.; N. S. BOUTON, President; JOHN J. SIMMONS, General Manager; C. B. BOUTON, Secretary and Treasurer. This Company was incorporated in January, 1873, with a capital of \$50,000; employ 40 men, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,000, and turn out \$200,000 worth of car and engine wheels per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS IRON WORKS.

✓ NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.: N. CORWITH, President; A. W. KINGSLAND, Secretary; G. L. SMALLEY, Superintendent. Located corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets. It was established in 1862 on a small scale compared with the present proportions of the works; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production 750 tons horse-nails; value, \$300,000. The Company have just completed a two-story brick addition to their factory, 40x150 and 72x36 feet in size, and are now putting in additional machines that will increase their capacity to 1,200 tons per

annum. They have also new and improved machinery for finishing their nails. These finished nails are the only *hammered* finished nail in the market. This is destined to become one of the greatest manufacturing establishments in the city, as there is practically no end to the demand for the nails, and the works are in the hands of enterprising men, who will not rest satisfied with anything short of finally meeting the demand, however large. Have samples of their production at the Exposition.

WESTERN CHAIN WORKS: C. H. LANE & Co., Proprietors — 54 and 56 North Franklin street — established in 1870; 35 employes and a pay-roll of \$3,000 per month; annual production, \$100,000 worth of chains. The specialty of these works is anchor, crane and dredge chains. These chains are well and favorably known throughout the country, and are considered the best in the market. The dredge chains, especially, manufactured by this firm, have a wide popularity on account of their excellence, and are sold in all portions of the country, as far south as New Orleans and as far west as San Francisco. The works were destroyed by the great fire, but were running in the same location in about two weeks. They run 20 fires at present, but will soon enlarge the works to 60 fires, trebling the present capacity.

CHICAGO CHAIN WORKS: S. G. TAYLOR, Proprietor; E. H. WACHS, Manager. These works are located at 98 and 100 Indiana street. Established in June, 1873, with a capital of \$20,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll about \$400. They are turning out chains at the rate of about \$50,000 per annum. Mr. Taylor has erected a comfortable brick building, 40x100 in size, that has room for thirty fires, though they are not all run at present. Manufacture all kinds of chains — log, cable, dredge and crane chains.

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTURING CO.: R. MARTIN, Superintendent. Established in 1867; the Company now has a capital of \$20,000, and employs 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$275, and turns out \$25,000 worth of bedsteads annually. These are of all sizes and styles, plain and folding. It is the only manufactory of the kind in the country, and its bedsteads are fast coming into popular favor. The fac-

tory was burned out, at 251 and 253 East Kinzie street, in the great fire, but resumed business immediately at the corner of Desplaines and Van Buren streets, where an office and salesroom is still maintained, though the factory has been permanently located at 435 Sedgwick street. The various styles of bedsteads are on exhibition at the Exposition.

✓ **CHICAGO STOVE WORKS:** C. A. McLEOD, President; C. T. BOAL, General Manager. The works were established in 1871, near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street, with a capital of \$200,000; number of employes, 80, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,600. About \$200,000 worth of stoves are turned out annually. The principal building is of brick, 150x42 feet, of four stories and basement, and cost \$55,000. The works have a capacity of 50 to 60 stoves per day. Lake Superior iron is used exclusively on account of its superior quality. The works are represented in the Exposition by a full line of stoves.

✓ **STOVE WORKS** of COLLINS & BURGIE are located on the corner of Clinton and Congress streets; is one of the best conducted and most flourishing establishments in the city. These works were established in 1858, and may well be called the pioneers of the stove manufacture in Chicago. The present capital is about \$250,000; employing 150 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,800. They turn out 12,000 stoves and a large quantity of other castings annually, aggregating a production of \$200,000 in value. The buildings are all of brick, four stories high, with a front on Clinton street of 180 feet by 225 feet on Congress street and Jefferson place.

✓ **CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO.:** H. A. WARNER, President; Z. S. MASTIN, Superintendent. Established in 1869; capital \$50,000; monthly pay-roll, about \$2,000; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture vises of every description, exclusively, which are furnished to the trade throughout the Northwest. Have samples at the Exposition.

✓ **IRON WORKS:** MATTHIAS KLEIN, Proprietor, 237 and 239 Dearborn street. Established in 1857; employ 12 hands, with a pay-roll of \$185 per week; capital invested, \$5,000; value of

annual production, \$20,000. Do a general wrought-iron business, and manufacture specially "Wilson's Iron Chair." Was burned out on same place, and commenced work in temporary quarters two weeks after the fire.

CONTINENTAL BOLT WORKS: CREGIER, CLARKE & Co., Proprietors, corner Market and Huron streets; were established in 1872, with a capital of \$20,000; employ 25 hands; pay-roll \$250 per week, and turn out in value \$80,000 a year. Manufacture machine and skein bolts, lag screws, bridge and roof bolts, etc. These articles are all made by machinery that is tended mostly by boys. It is the only work of the kind in the city and is fast growing into importance. The works are represented in the Inter-State Exposition by a full line of their production.

CHICAGO BOLT WORKS: LOCKE & Co., Proprietors, 29 and 31 North Jefferson street; E. B. LOCKE, Superintendent. These works were established in 1869, with a capital of \$2,000. They employ 9 workmen, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$125. The value of their annual production is \$12,000. They manufacture as a specialty bolts of every description; also machinery, Locke's Patent Header, Nutter and Tapper. The works will be represented in the grand Exposition by Locke's Patent Bolt Headers, Cutters and Tappers.

BOLT AND SCREW WORKS of C. E. ROBERTS & Co., at 7 and 9 South Jefferson street, were established in January last, and the works are fast growing in popularity. The capital invested is about \$10,000, with 11 employes, which number will be increased considerably, soon. The weekly pay-roll is \$143, and the production this first year will probably be between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The specialty of the establishment is the manufacture of screws of every description, and for all possible purposes.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY MANUFACTORIES.

~~THE MANUFACTORY~~ of KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, at 303 305, 307 and 309 South Canal street, was established in 1856. They have a capital of \$50,000 invested, and employ 50 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$750. The value of their annual production is \$125,000. Messrs. Kirkwood & Dunklee are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Grant Planer and Matcher, Walker's Patent Resawing and Siding Machine; also manufacture surfacers, scroll saws, Smith's sash and door machinery, and iron machinery of all kinds. The establishment is represented in the Exposition by a full line of its manufactures.

GREENLEE BROS. & CO.'S ~~WOOD WORKING MACHINERY MANUFACTORY~~, 229 and 231 W. Twelfth street, was established in 1866; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 25, with a weekly pay-roll of \$450; value of annual production, \$80,000 to \$100,000. They manufacture wood working machinery generally, such as planers and matchers, planers, upright shapers, buzz planers, saw tables; patent sash, door and blind clamps is made a specialty, they owning the patent for this country. These clamps are having a large sale, having been introduced into nearly all the states, Australia and South America.

EXCELSIOR WORKS: BURKHART, Proprietor; CHARLES GARD, Superintendent; 372 South Canal street, was established in 1871; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 25, with a weekly pay roll of \$500; value of annual production about \$75,000. Manufacture all kinds of wood-working machinery.

L. B. WALKER'S ~~MANUFACTORY~~, at 67 and 69 South Canal street, was established in 1868; capital invested, about \$25,000; number of employes, 20, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture all kinds of wood-working machinery, among which are Walker's Improved Chain-feed Surfacers and Resawing Machine; patent splint and barrel hoop machinery; patent basket forms, etc.

HOISTING APPARATUS MANUFACTORIES.

✓ THE MANUFACTORY of JAMES W. REEDY, at 83, 85 and 87 Illinois street, was established in 1868. He has at present \$50,000 capital invested in this manufacture, and employs 70 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,000. The value of his annual production is \$200,000. This business has grown to immense proportions, comparatively, through the energy and enterprise of Mr. Reedy, and he now has an establishment occupying two large frame buildings. He manufactures exclusively hoisting machines for hotels, warehouses, mines, etc., and his orders come from all parts of the country. Among the buildings he has supplied are Sibley & Endicott's, Fuller & Fuller's, and the Northwestern Horse-nail Company, of this city, the Merchants' Exchange, Detroit, and a host of others that might be mentioned. J. H. Jalling is the Superintendent of the Manufactory.

✓ JOHN KENNEDY, MANUFACTURER of HOISTING APPARATUS, at 188 and 190 Illinois street; established the business in 1855. He has about \$10,000 invested in the manufacture and employs 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$275; value of annual production, \$20,000. Mr. Kennedy was the first to commence this manufacture in the city. He turns out all kinds of hoisting machines, but principally platform hand-hoisting machines. He did not escape the great calamity of October 9, 1871, but he commenced work before the debris of his factory was cold, and actually shipped three machines the third day after the fire.

There are a number of large establishments that make the manufacture of hoisting apparatus a part of their business, but the above two are the only factories devoted exclusively to that business.

THIMBLE SKEIN MANUFACTORY. •

✓ THE BROWN & VAN ARSDALE MANUFACTURING CO.: C. B. BROWN, President; G. T. VAN ARSDALE, Vice-President and Superintendent; T. F. BROWN, Secretary. 28 Kings-

bury street.) The works were established in 1869 and incorporated in 1872, with a capital of \$80,000; they employ 150 hands, and their semi-monthly pay-roll amounts to \$2,500; they turn out 450,000 sets of seamless (thimble) wagon skeins per annum, valued at \$510,000. This Company are the largest manufacturers of "thimble skeins" in the world. The market for this vast production is found throughout the country, wherever wagons are made, there being few first-class wagons manufactured at the present day without them. They also manufacture sad-irons which for beauty, perfection and high polish are unequalled.

SAFE MANUFACTORIES.

S. H. HARRIS, Safe Manufacturer: ~~E. W. FOWLER, Super-~~
~~intendent~~—23 and 25 Randolph street—established in 1866, at
60 and 62 South Canal street; was the pioneer in the manufac-
ture of safes in the city; capital at present, \$50,000; employs 35
hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,500; turns out annually
400 safes and the ironwork for 600 burglar-proof vaults; valued
at \$100,000. The Harris safes are very generally as well as favor-
ably known throughout the Northwest. Many of the larger
styles stood the test of the great fire.

THE HERRING SAFE CO.—established in 1866; have a
capital of \$75,000; employ about 75 hands, with a weekly pay-
roll of \$700, and turn out annually about \$150,000 worth of
safes. Some 40,000 of Herring's safes are now in use in this
country, and their reputation is second to none in the market.
The factory is at the corner of Fourteenth street and Indiana
avenue. Salesroom, 46 State street.

M. YALE CADY & CO., Safe Manufacturers—70 West
Monroe street—established in 1872; capital invested, \$30,000;
number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$400; value of annual
production, \$75,000. This firm manufactures fire and burglar-
proof safes of the Terwilliger patent, vaults, doors, etc. Sales-
room, 59 South Canal street. Messrs. Cady & Co. are represented
at the Inter-State Exposition by safes of their manufacture.

✓ **CHICAGO CUTLERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY,** D. SIMON, Superintendent. The works are located at 157 to 187 Mather street, and were established in 1865; incorporated, 1868; capital stock, \$100,000; number of employes, 125, with a monthly pay-roll of \$5,000. Annual production amounts to 14,000 gross table cutlery and butcher-knives, valued at \$175,000. These goods are sold exclusively to wholesale houses in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and in all other principal cities south and west. They enjoy a high reputation, and have a standing in the market equal to the best American brands. The officers and directors are A. J. Galloway, President; J. A. Tyrrell, Vice-President; M. Rubel, Secretary; Henry Greenebaum, R. Rubel, D. Simon, Directors.

GUS. KNECHT'S FINE CUTLERY MANUFACTORY, 190 Madison street. Established in 1863; capital invested, about \$3,000; only three hands employed, with a weekly pay-roll of \$60; value of annual production, \$5,000. Makes a specialty of the manufacture of table and pocket cutlery, carvers, butcher-knives, etc., grinding, polishing, concaving razors, etc. Burned out at 104 East Madison street, and was running again in two weeks on Canal street.

THE METAL SIGN MANUFACTORY of J. A. WELCH, 259 East Randolph street, was established in 1871; capital invested, \$2,500; but two hands employed at present; weekly pay-roll, \$50; value of annual production, \$8,000. Manufactures large chipped and filed metal signs; also numbers for windows and doors.

JOHN C. HIGGINS, manufacturer and dresser of mill picks, 165 West Kinzie street. Established in 1867, with a capital of \$5,000; employs five hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100; produces annually about \$5,000 in value.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL, manufacturers of shelf hardware, 11 South Halsted street. Established the business in 1869; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, about \$150. Make a specialty of the manufacture of the

Vaughan Patent Post-hole Auger. Burned out at 238 East Randolph street in the great fire; re-established at their present location soon after. Sell only to the wholesale trade.

THE TOOL MANUFACTORY of VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL, 11 South Halsted street, was established in 1869, with a capital of \$18,000; employ 12 hands, at a weekly pay-roll of \$150; value of annual production, \$30,000. Their manufactures comprise post-hole augers, telegraph augers, felloe-points, washers, cold-chisels, screw-bits, box and cotton hooks, etc.

J. McWADE & SON, manufacturers of parlor grates, etc., at 115 West Monroe street. Established in 1865; have \$5,000 invested; employ five hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$125; turn out an annual value of \$10,000.

SAW WORKS.

✓ (N. W. SPAULDING & BRO.'S SAW WORKS, 20 South Canal street. Established in 1863; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, about \$150; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, Spaulding's Patent Inserted Saw Teeth; also insert these teeth in saws of all descriptions. The Messrs. Spaulding have lately erected a fine brick building 25x100 feet, four stories and basement in height, for the accommodation of their rapidly increasing business. They were burned out in October, 1872, at 23 and 25 South Clinton street, after which they purchased the lot and erected the building at present occupied.

JAMES H. HARRIS' SAW MANUFACTORY was established in 1872 at 103 South Canal street; capital invested, \$5,000; employs five hands; monthly pay-roll, \$150; turns out annually \$15,000 in value. Manufactures saws; also retoothes, grinds and hammers all kinds of saws.

SAW MANUFACTORY (branch house of Henry Diston & Sons), 261 East Randolph street. Established in 1872; capital, \$50,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$195; annual

production, \$70,000. Manufacture all kinds of saws — circular, upright, and every other description.

JOSEPH BUTLER & CO.'S FOWLING-PIECE MANUFACTORY, 179 East Madison street — established in 1856 — one of the pioneer gunmakers. Messrs. Butler & Co. have about \$20,000 invested; employ eight hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$600, and the value of their annual production is about \$30,000. The manufacture of breech-loading double-barreled shot-guns is a specialty. They were burned out in the great fire at 130 South Clark street, and started business again in a few days after that event at 76 West Madison street, where they remained until they took possession of their present spacious quarters. They have a full line of their shot-guns at the Exposition.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY: W. H. BULLOCH, Proprietor, No. 1 South Clark street. Established in 1866; capital invested, about \$3,500; employs three hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$75; value of annual production, about \$10,000. Manufactures optical and mathematical instruments, telescopes and microscopes of great power; also models for machinery, patents, etc. The only manufactory of the kind in the city. Mr. Bulloch was burned out in the great fire, and started business again a few days after at 245 West Madison street.

JOHNSON & PRICE'S LIGHTNING-ROD MANUFACTORY, at 51 West Lake street, was established in 1865. They have a capital of \$25,000 invested, and employ five hands, at a weekly pay-roll of \$100. The value of their annual production is put down at \$100,000.

THE CHICAGO SCALE CO.: W. W. NUTTING, Proprietor; was established in 1862, at 68 and 70 West Monroe street; capital invested \$50,000; number of employes, 30; value of annual production, \$150,000; monthly pay roll, \$1,515. The Company manufacture counter, warehouse, stock and every variety of scales, which stand high in the market for accuracy, durability and excellence generally. The works are represented at the great Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

FILE MANUFACTORIES.

CHICAGO FILE WORKS: C. M. SMITH, President; ~~E. R. DEVERY~~, Superintendent; established in 1866; capital, \$100,000; number of employes, 25, with a weekly pay-roll of \$275; value of annual production, \$35,000. The manufacture of files is mostly done by hand, and by skilled workmen, but little advance having been made towards cheapening the cost by labor-saving machinery. This Company manufacture all kinds of files, a market for which is found principally in the city, though they fill orders from all parts of the Northwest. The works occupy Nos. 114 and 116 W. Van Buren street, 50 × 190 feet.

MECHANICS' FILE MANUFACTURING CO.: located at 32 West Quincy street; established in 1870; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll. \$200; value of annual production, about \$20,000. The files manufactured by this Company are noted for their excellence throughout the country, being admitted to be unexcelled by any manufactured in the country. They are considered by some equal to the old English files. The works are represented in the Inter-State Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

NORTHWESTERN FILE WORKS: CHAS. EADES, Proprietor, 55 N. Desplaines street; the oldest file works in the city, having been established in 1857. The capital invested is but \$6,000, and the number of employes, but 6, who turn out about \$6,000 worth of files per annum. The weekly pay-roll is about \$150.

CHICAGO GALVANIZING WORKS: BURTON & COOK, Proprietors, corner W. Lake and Francisco streets; were established in 1869, with a capital of \$2,500. The number of employes is 7, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100. The value of annual production is \$20,000. The specialty of the establishment is the galvanizing of iron and sheet iron, and they do a general galvanizing business.

STEAM HEATING, ETC.

✓ ~~STEAM HEATING WORKS~~ of A. L. WINNE & Co., 57 and 59 North Wells street; established in 1864; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 40, with a weekly pay-roll of \$550; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture steam heating apparatus for heating public and private buildings. They make a specialty of Winne's Patent Cast Iron Sectional Boiler. This method of heating buildings by steam has attained a high degree of popularity, being universally conceded to be the best and most economical of any yet invented. A large number of public buildings and private residences in this city are heated by Messrs. A. L. Winne & Co.'s heating apparatus. The firm was burned out at 114 Dearborn street in the great fire.

✓ ~~JOHN DAVIS & CO., STEAM HEATING AND HOISTING APPARATUS~~, corner Michigan and La Salle streets; established in 1861; have \$50,000 invested, and employ 175 persons, with a weekly pay-roll of \$2,000; value of annual production, \$350,000. Messrs. Davis & Co. make a specialty of putting up heating, ventilating and hoisting apparatus of every kind. They have done this for the Tremont, Matteson, Clifton, and Briggs Houses, Marine Hospital, etc., all of which attest the high estimation in which their work is held by the builders of some of the first structures in the city.

S. I. POPE & CO., steam fitting works, 87 and 89 West Lake street, were established in 1872, with a capital of \$13,000, and employ 25 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$300. Value of annual production, \$150,000. Among the new buildings for which Messrs. Pope & Co. have furnished steam heating apparatus, are Culver, Page & Hoyne's, Pullman Palace Car building, Inter-Ocean building, Steele & Price's building, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Office building, corner Kinzie and Market streets. They also have the contract for heating the new County Jail building.

VAULT LIGHT MANUFACTORIES.

✓ **FRENCH VAULT-LIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.:** ~~JACOB G. CURTIS, President;~~ ~~R. CARTER, Secretary and Treasurer;~~ ~~J. C. FRENCH, Vice President and Superintendent;~~ 52 and 54 South Clinton street. Established in 1872, with a capital of \$100,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, \$550; value of annual production, \$85,000. This Company manufactures specially the French Sidewalk, Roof and Vault Lights. Among the buildings supplied with these lights are several of Hon. J. Y. Scammon's; Hale & Ayer's new building; Hall, Kimbark & Co.'s, and many others.

✓ **BROWN BROTHERS' VAULT-LIGHT MANUFACTORY:** EDWIN LEE BROWN, Proprietor; northwest corner of South Clinton and West Jackson streets. Established in 1860; number of employes, 75 to 85; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$250,000 to \$300,000. These works are exclusively for the manufacture of Hyatt's Patent "Lead Band" and "Cement" Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor Lights, Roof Lights, and Vessels' Deck Lights, and are the most extensive of the kind in the world. During the year 1872 this firm used in their manufacture 750 tons of iron, 100 tons of glass, 50 tons of lead and 5 tons of sulphur. They paid out for pattern-making alone, during that year, \$36,000, employing more than twice as many pattern-makers as any other manufactory of any kind in Chicago. Their *daily* cash expenses in 1872 were about \$700. For eight months of that year they made and laid down in place in front of business buildings in Chicago a sidewalk-light platform equal to 40 feet long by 6 feet wide on an average *every working day*—equal to a frontage of nearly *two miles in length*. This manufactory is worthy of a visit. Mr. Brown is a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition.

RANGE MANUFACTORIES.

STEPHEN WILKS, Manufacturer of Hotel and Car Ranges, Carving Tables, Steamers, Boilers and all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware. The works were established in 1858, at 143 State

street; the capital invested, including the building, is \$40,000; and 15 hands are employed, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,000; value of annual production, \$50,000. Mr. Wilks was burned out in the great fire on the same site. With the regular Chicago pluck, he commenced work the day after the fire in his barn, corner of Butterfield and Thirty-first streets; and while the ruins were still smoking commenced clearing away the rubbish preparatory to rebuilding. His works are represented in the grand Exposition by samples of ranges, carving tables, steamers, etc.

HOT-AIR FURNACE MANUFACTORIES.

BOOMER & JENKS, at 829 and 831 State street, near Sixteenth, manufacture Hot-Air Furnaces and do a general manufacturing business in Tin, Sheet Iron, Tin Roofing, etc. The works were established in 1860, with a capital of \$10,000. They employ 16 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$250, and turn out products to the value of about \$50,000 annually. Hot-Air Furnaces are the specialty of the manufacture. They are also dealers in stoves, ranges and household furnishing goods.

W. K. MANNING, Hot-Air Furnace Manufacturer; G. C. TATCH, Foreman, 139 West Lake street. The works were established in 1870, with a capital of \$20,000; number of employes, 15, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$1,300. They turn out 100 furnaces a year, valued at \$17,500. The manufacture is exclusively Manning's Hot-Air Furnaces.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON WORKS.

The immense building operations of the past two years have given a wonderful impetus to the manufacture, in galvanized sheet iron, of cornices, door and window caps, etc. Hence we are not surprised at the number of establishments of this kind.

BOOMER, JENKS & COOPER'S GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON WORKS, located at 771 South Clark street—A. W. COOPER, Superintendent—were established in 1873, with a

capital of \$7,000. They employ 52 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$643. The value of the annual production is about \$70,000. The manufacture of this establishment is confined almost exclusively to galvanized iron cornices.

~~A. KNISELY & CO.'S GALVANIZED IRON WORKS~~
are located at Nos. 72 and 74 West Monroe street. These works were established in 1859, and at the present time have a capital of \$20,000 invested in them, and employ 40 hands, and their weekly pay-roll amounts to \$500. The value of their annual production is \$80,000. They manufacture exclusively galvanized iron cornices, window caps, etc.

DEWEY, JONES & CO., Galvanized Iron Cornice Manufacturers, 140 North Desplaines street, established the business in 1865; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 40, with a weekly pay-roll of \$700; value of annual production, \$100,000. They manufacture specially galvanized sheet-iron cornices, window and door caps, etc. This firm has furnished the roofing, cornices, and all galvanized iron work of the grand Exposition building.

~~ROBERT GRIFFITH'S GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON WORKS~~ were established in 1868, at the corner of Nineteenth and Grove streets. He has a capital of \$30,000 invested, and employs about 70 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,200; and places the value of his annual production at \$125,000. He does a general manufacturing business in sheet iron, tin, and copper; and also does a general business in metal and slate roofing.

PHENIX GALVANIZED IRON WORKS: McFARLAND & PRICE, proprietors; established at 87 North LaSalle street in 1872; have about \$6,000 invested and employ 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$350. The value of their annual production is \$50,000. They manufacture exclusively galvanized iron cornices, door and window caps.

FROMHOLD & PRESKE, galvanized iron cornice manufacturers, at 164 North Clark, is one of the oldest firms in the business, having been established in 1856. They have a capital

of \$5,000 invested and employ 18 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200, turning out an annual value of \$40,000. They manufacture principally galvanized iron cornices, windows and door caps, and also do a general tin and slate roofing business. They were burned out on the same site, but went to work immediately after the fire in a temporary building.

KALTENBACH & WAGNER, manufacturers of galvanized sheet-iron cornices, etc., 91 West Randolph street; were established in 1857; capital invested, about \$3,000; number of employes 6, with a pay-roll of about \$100 per week; probably turn out \$10,000 worth a year. They do all kinds of galvanized iron works, and heavy sheet-iron work.

A. FRIEDLY'S GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE WORKS, at 337 North Clark street, were established in 1872, with a capital of \$5,000. They employ 15 hands, to whom they disburse about \$200 weekly. Value of annual production, \$20,000. The manufacture of galvanized iron cornices is the specialty of the establishment.

WARREN BROTH, manufacturer of ornamental metal works, ornamental center-pieces, etc., at 32 West Quincy street; established in 1868; capital invested, \$5,000; employs 5 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$5,000. Has samples of his production in the Industrial Exposition.

JOHNSON, WOOD & JOHNSON, manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron Ware, 33 North State street; established in 1873, with a capital of \$2,000; employ 4 men, and turn out about \$10,000 in value per year. Weekly pay-roll, \$100.

ZINC ROOFING AND ORNAMENTING WORKS: JOHN B. GERARD & A. GATEAU, proprietors, 164 and 166 Chicago avenue; established in 1869. Investment at present, \$50,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$4,000. Value of annual production, \$75,000. The Zinc Roofing and Ornamenting Company commenced business at 118 South Franklin, where they lost everything in the great fire of October 9th, 1871. Mr. Gateau, the superintendent, however, associated himself almost

immediately after with Mr. John B. Gerard, and erected the building now occupied, resuming active business in March, 1872, having restored all the patterns and dies of the old company. Manufacture all kinds of architectural ornaments in stamped or cast zinc, for interior and exterior ornamentation of buildings, gardens, cemeteries, etc. They also contract for zinc and tin roofing and all kinds of galvanized iron and zinc cornices.

TIN AND JAPANNED WARE MANUFACTORIES.

~~THE TIN AND JAPANNED WARE MANUFACTORY~~
of NORTON BROS. ~~was established in 1867; capital invested at~~
present, \$15,000; number of employes, about 80, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$650; value of annual production, \$150,000. This firm do a large business in the manufacture of tin cans for the wholesale grocery, spice, and paint trade of the Northwest, and have attained a reputation second to none in the country for the quality of their work. They started in Toledo, but came to Chicago on account of the greater facilities for manufacturing and distribution — shipping their goods to all parts of Illinois and Indiana; to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Milwaukee, etc. Their large grocers' caddies are models of beauty and elegance, being ornamented with paintings and chromos equal in beauty of touch and coloring to the originals. These pictures are transferred by a process that retains all the beauty of coloring and shading, and the most delicate outlines of the artist. The establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of grocers' caddies, and cans for the spice and paint trade.

DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT'S LANTERN, PLAIN, STAMPED AND JAPANNED TIN WARE MANUFACTORY, at 288 Lake, and 16 and 18 Franklin streets, was established in 1862; capital invested, \$100,000; employs 120 hands, men and boys, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,300; value of annual production, \$350,000. The business of this firm has grown to its present immense proportions from a small beginning but little over ten years ago. They manufacture tin ware — plain, stamped and japanned — and make a specialty of Westlake's new Patent Loose Globe Car Lamps and Lanterns. The establishment was

of course destroyed in the great fire, but the proprietors were among the first to commence rebuilding on Lake street, and their present fine and commodious store on the corner of Lake and Franklin streets was the first building finished and occupied in that locality.

SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS, manufacturers of the Sargent & Greenleaf Patent Adjustable Elbow, are located at 25 Randolph street. The works were established in 1872, with a capital of \$15,000. They employ 12 hands, and have a weekly pay-roll of about \$150. The annual product is 18,200 dozen elbows, valued at \$93,000. The extensive business of the firm is the manufacture of these elbows of tin, iron, or any other sheet metal, of any diameter, from one to ten inches, which are adjustable to any angle or shape desired.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY:
KELLY & O'BRIEN, Proprietors. Established at the time of the fire near corner of Madison and State streets. Started at the present place immediately after the fire, putting up the first shanty on La Salle street. Capital invested, about \$5,000; employ eight hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$120; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufacture street lamps, and do a general business in tin and iron ware. They have the contract for the manufacture of all street lamps for the city.

H. C. VAN SCHAAK, JR., 50 State street, manufacturer of tin ware and house-furnishing goods. Established the business in 1857; employs eight hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$10,000. Also deals in stoves and house-furnishing goods generally. Burned out at 82 State street, and started immediately at 991 Michigan avenue.

✓ **THE SHIPPING CAN MANUFACTURING CO.**—**WILSON & EVENDEN**, Proprietors—46 and 48 West Lake street—was established in 1869; from 20 to 30 hands are employed, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$300; the value of their annual production is from \$75,000 to 100,000. Manufacture exclusively patent oil shipping tanks of various styles and sizes. These tanks are made of heavy galvanized iron with wooden bottoms,

and are the best of the kind in the market; also manufacture Evenden's Patent Force Pump. They also manufacture kerosene cans (fillers), measures, funnels, bung spouts, marking-pots, galvanized iron scoops, tin sugar-scoops, liquor-thiefs, painters' strainers, buckets, pots, etc. The works are represented in the Inter-State Exposition by samples of oil tanks and shipping cans.

THE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY of M. R. TUTTLE & Co., 227 Northwestern avenue, was established in 1869, with a capital of about \$8,000; number of employes, 15, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$200; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufacture exclusively plain tin ware for the peddling trade in the country. A number of wagons are kept constantly out in the trade.

R. CHESTER'S LANTERN AND TINWARE MANUFACTORY — 4 West Lake street — was established in 1862; he has a capital invested of \$10,000, and employs 8 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$120; the value of his annual production is \$20,000. He manufactures all kinds of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, but makes a specialty of the well-known "Chester Railroad Lantern," and barn and saloon lamps.

ROBERT AITCHISON & CO., Manufacturers of Perforated Sheet Metal — 13 to 27 North Jefferson street — established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$20,000; employ about 10 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture perforated sheet metal of all descriptions — sheet-iron, copper, tin, zinc, galvanized iron, etc., for a variety of purposes. The work is done largely by machines that only require a boy to tend them.

CORRUGATED IRON WORKS — S. B. MUNSON, JR., & Co., Manufacturers of Corrugated Iron — 27 North Canal street — established the business in 1871; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 20; monthly pay-roll, \$1,200 to \$2,000; value of annual production, \$125,000. Manufacture specially corrugated iron shutters and doors, also corrugated iron roofing; are

represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture in Department C.

THE SELLEW ELBOW CO. — S. B. MUNSON, JR., Superintendent — 27 North Canal street — established in 1871; employ 10 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$90,000. Manufacture exclusively the Sellew Patent Elbow — which consists of one piece of iron — of corrugated metal.

WIRE GOODS MANUFACTORIES.

The manufacture of wire goods is quite an extensive interest in the city, but there are few extensive establishments devoted to the business. The factories are generally small, operated by a few hands and upon a correspondingly light investment of capital.

✓ THE NATIONAL WIRE CLOTH MILLS: EVANS & Co., Proprietors — ~~office and salesroom~~, 281 East Madison street — (Factory, 42 to 46 Diller street) were established in 1866; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 25, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture principally steel wire cloth of all descriptions, spark arresters for locomotives, wire fencing, screens, etc. The machinery is driven by steam, and, we should judge, the business is destined to grow to still larger dimensions.

JONES & BOOTH, at 41 LaSalle street, manufacture wire cloth and wire goods generally. They commenced the business in 1863, and are the pioneers in this branch of industry. They have about \$10,000 capital invested, and employ 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$200, and the value of their annual production is about \$25,000.

✓ J. R. PALMENBERG'S WIRE WORKS — CHAS. J. JETTER, Manager — 200 and 202 East Madison street. This is a branch of the large establishment of J. R. Palmenberg, of New York, which was established in 1850, and has a capital invested of \$50,000; employs 40 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$800, and turning out \$30,000 worth of goods per annum. Mr. Jetter's

establishment is the only one of the kind west of New York, and all articles manufactured are the invention of J. R. Palmenberg. They manufacture especially wire busts, figures, stands and racks for dry goods, millinery, hat, cloak and clothing stores. The business has grown from a small beginning to its present large proportions, when there is hardly a store in the entire country that does not use these goods, in which the public is constantly looking for something new and attractive. Mr. Jetter is represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of goods in this line.

ILLINOIS WIRE WORKS—WM. STARKE, Proprietor—206 West Randolph street—established in 1865; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 12, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufacture all kinds of spiral springs for bed-bottoms; also sole manufacture of Flinn's patent springs for beds, which are placed directly upon the bed-slats, and used without any frame or covering, making the cheapest spring bed-bottom in use.

GREAT WESTERN WIRE WORKS—THEO. SPARGENBERG, Proprietor—102 West Madison street—established in 1872, with a capital of \$2,000; number of employes, five; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$6,000. Manufacture all kinds of crimped, twisted and wrought-iron guards; also coal and sand screens, etc.

"THE" WIRE WORKS of GEO. MITCHELE, 39 South Canal street, were established in 1872, on a capital of about \$1,000, and employ three hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$150; turns out annually about \$3,000 worth of flower-stands, screens, trellises, etc. The works are represented at the Exposition.

M. C. ISAACS & CO.—L. MARKS, Superintendent—established the manufacture of steel wire brooms, brushes, etc., in 1869. Capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 16; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$20,000. Located at 49 Congress street.

CHICAGO WIRE WORKS: H. McMANUS, Proprietor. Located at 78 State street; established in 1871; capital invested,

\$1,000; but two employes; weekly pay-roll, \$50; value of annual production, \$3,000. Manufacture plain and ornamental wire-works, wire window-guards, counter railings, wire shades, etc.

THE ILLINOIS WIRE WORKS AND BIRD-CAGE MANUFACTORY — W. R. BOERNER, Proprietor — 310 West Randolph street — established in 1863; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, five; monthly pay-roll, \$325; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures wire window-screens, plain and figured; every style and variety of bird cages, squirrel cages, mouse cages, etc.; also all kinds of screens, riddles, sieves, flower-stands, etc.

A. W. OBERMAN — 89 West Randolph street — manufacturer of patent self-fastening bed springs, chair and upholsterers' springs, etc.; established the business in 1867; has about \$5,000 invested; employs five hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$100; value of annual production, \$10,000. Has a full set of springs at the Exposition.

P. GRAFF & CO. — 23 North Jefferson street — manufacturers of steel wire brooms and brushes, and rattan brooms for street and stable use; established the business in 1868, with a capital of \$2,000; employ seven hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100; and turn out about \$15,000 worth of goods a year.

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS MANUFACTURING CO. OF CHICAGO — GEORGE M. SCOTT, Proprietor, Johnson street, between Canal and Clinton — established in 1869, with a capital of \$20,000; employ 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufacture exclusively blacksmiths' bellows.

VAN COOK & CO. manufacture some kind of corn sheller, but prefers not to give any information.

MANUFACTURES IN IRON—SUMMARY.

Manufactures in iron, of every kind.....	127
Total capital invested.....	\$13,545,300
“ number of employes.....	9,623
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	\$48,463
“ amount paid monthly.....	408,525
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	607,890
“ wages paid per year.....	7,294,680
“ production for the year.....	32,103,000

These comprise the following establishments:

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Rolling mills and furnaces.....	3	\$6,800,000	3,600	\$235,000	\$16,000,000
Foundries.....	18	1,791,000	1,786	111,352	3,710,500
Boiler works.....	7	243,000	378	26,390	995,000
Car-wheel works.....	2	200,000	165	9,000	700,000
Stove works.....	2	450,000	230	14,750	400,000
Bolt and screw works.....	3	32,000	45	2,132	117,000
File works.....	3	107,000	46	1,891	54,000
Mill machinery.....	2	115,000	120	7,862	350,000
Safe manufactories.....	3	155,000	135	7,075	325,000
Cutlery manufactories.....	2	103,000	128	5,255	180,000
Galvanized iron works.....	18	513,800	658	40,662	1,653,000
Steam-fitting works.....	2	28,000	50	4,037	215,000
Steam-heating apparatus works.....	2	1,020,000	700	56,685	2,200,000
Machinery manufactories.....	4	125,000	120	8,925	350,000
Tin ware manufactories.....	5	242,000	73	12,193	640,000
Miscellaneous iron works.....	14	381,000	246	15,350	836,000
Iron bedstead manufactories.....	1	20,000	20	1,172	25,000
Range and furnace works.....	3	70,000	46	4,295	117,500
Iron works.....	8	322,000	373	20,648	1,043,000
Steam engine works.....	5	140,000	122	8,606	300,000
Printing press works.....	1	100,000	100	22,125	155,000
Saw works.....	3	105,000	27	1,318	160,000
Wire work manufactories.....	11	126,000	130	9,510	226,000
Scale works.....	1	500,000	30	1,500	150,000
Thimble skein manufactory.....	1	80,000	150	5,000	500,000
Chain manufactories.....	2	48,000	55	4,700	150,000
Horse-nail manufactory.....	1	75,000	75	5,100	300,000

Of the whole number of manufactories in iron—127—twenty-six were established previous to 1860.

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD.

PLANING MILLS—SASH, DOORS & BLIND MANUFACTORIES.

✓ PALMER, FULLER & CO., Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds—corner of West Twenty-second and Union streets—established the business in 1850; they employ 400 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$3,700; value of annual production, \$800,000. Manufacture sash, doors and blinds; also stairs, stair railing, newel posts, etc. This is another of the representative establishments in its line. The firm of Palmer, Fuller & Co.—composed of A. R. Palmer, Wm. A. Fuller and Geo. R. Marsh—are just the kind of men to build up an immense and flourishing establishment. Enterprising, energetic and strictly honorable in all their dealings, they command success.

The new works of Palmer, Fuller & Co. were completed in April, 1871. Their buildings—Manufactory, Warehouse and Lumber Yard—occupy six acres of ground at the corner of West Twenty-second and Union streets, with railroad track connecting with all railroads in the city, and dockage on the river. Thus they are very eligibly located for manufacturing, shipping and handling goods. During the present season they have added to their works extensive lumber dry kilns (of E. J. Sumner's patent), which enable them to have their entire stock of lumber thoroughly seasoned before being manufactured. They have also added other facilities to their works, which make them the most perfect in all respects, in this line of manufacture, in the city. Building materials of every description, in wood, form their specialty. Sash, doors and blinds, stairs and stair railing, balusters and newel posts, mouldings, rope mouldings, brackets, scrolls, etc. They have lately issued a "New Stair Book," containing cuts of many of the different styles of newel posts,

balusters, stair railing, etc., made by them. These are manufactured in both hard and soft wood. Such are the establishments that build up a great city, and add to its wealth, prosperity and population.

✓ THE GOSS & PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING CO.—W. B. PHILLIPS, President; ~~A. MOODY~~, Vice President; GEO. E. CHURCH, Secretary; CHAS. L. JENKS, Treasurer—located at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets—established in 1848; capital invested, \$500,000; number of employes, 600, with a weekly pay-roll of \$6,000; value of annual production, \$1,250,000. Manufacture sash, doors and blinds; and also make a specialty of stair building. This is one of the pioneer establishments of the city, having been established as early as 1848—a quarter of a century ago. But notwithstanding its age, it shows all the energy and enterprise of its younger contemporaries, it being one of the largest as well as one of the oldest wood working establishments in the city.

✓ THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.—A. C. HESING, President; ~~F. GUSTORF~~, Secretary—corner of Twenty-second and Morgan streets; established in 1870; capital invested, \$500,000; number of employes, 400, with a monthly pay-roll of \$15,000; value of annual production, \$1,200,000. This immense establishment occupies an entire block—manufactures sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, and has the largest planing-mill in the world, having the capacity of manufacturing 60,000,000 feet of lumber per year. It is one of the great manufacturing establishments which Chicago has good reason to take a pride in.

THE PLANING MILL of DAVID GOODWILLIE, 35 Ohio street, was established in 1856; has a present capital of \$40,000, and employs 30 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$700. The value of his annual production is \$20,000. Does principally a planing and lumber-dressing business.

✓ THE PLANING MILL AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of W. E. FROST & Co., 144 Sixteenth street, was established in 1861; capital invested, \$50,000; number of

employees, 90, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,000; value of annual production, \$500,000. Manufacture sash, doors, blinds, window frames, mouldings, etc., and do a general planing and lumber-dressing business. Hardwood doors a specialty.

✓ THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of HALL & WINCH — WM. JENKINSON, Superintendent — was established in 1857, and has a capital of \$150,000; employs 140 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$3,000. Value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture, sash, doors, blinds, window and door frames, mouldings, balusters, etc. Also, does a general planing, scroll sawing, and turning business. The factory is located at 528 to 536 S. Clark street, and is 140 × 260 feet in size

✓ THE PLANING MILL AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of McDUGAL & McKINLAY — 42 and 44 N. Sangamon street — was established in 1856; capital invested, \$20,000; employ 100 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,600; value of annual production, \$300,000. Manufacture, sash, doors and blinds, mouldings, brackets, stair railing, window frames, etc., and also do a general planing and lumber-dressing business. Messrs. McDougal & McKinley are also extensive builders and contractors.

✓ THE NEW NORTH SIDE PLANING MILL CO. — LEWIS O'NEILL, Superintendent; JOHN O'NEILL, Secretary; S. E. corner Franklin and Ohio streets — was established May 15th, 1868; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employees, 97, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,000; value of annual production, \$175,000. Manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and mouldings, and do a general planing business. This establishment was totally destroyed in the great conflagration on the northeast corner of same streets, and was so far built up in five days, on the present site, that steam was let on and the machinery started.

THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of HOMAN, BROWN & Co., 95 Ohio street, was established in 1871, with a capital of \$10,000. They employ 26 hands; have a weekly pay-roll of \$235. The value of their annual production is put down at \$125,000. They manufacture sash, doors and

blinds, and all kinds of trimmings for buildings. They are also builders and contractors.

THE PLANING MILL, AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY of W. V. JOHNSTON & Co. — 824, 826 and 828 State street — was established in 1866, and they have a capital invested of \$20,000. They employ 100 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,500. The annual value of their production is \$100,000. They manufacture sash, doors, blinds, balusters, newell posts and stair railing, mouldings and scroll sawing. They also do a general planing and lumber-dressing business.

HEPP & SCHOENTHALER'S PLANING MILL — at 75 to 87 West Chicago avenue — was established in 1869, on a capital of \$75,000. They employ 135 hands, to whom they disburse semi-monthly, a pay-roll of \$2,500. The value of their annual production is \$150,000. They manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and do general planing and lumber-dressing business.

THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY of SMITH BROS. & Co. — was established at 130 and 132 Fulton street, in March, 1873; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 40; with a weekly pay-roll of \$600. They expect to turn out \$150,000 worth of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings. They have a three story brick building, 50x80 feet in size. They will add another story soon, which will largely increase the capacity of their factory.

THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of E. H. HARTWELL, at 28 North Jefferson street, was established in 1869. Has a capital invested of \$200,000, and employs 45 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$800. He turns out annually \$200,000 worth of sash, doors and blinds. In addition to supplying a large city demand, he sells extensively to country dealers.

THE NORRIS PLANING MILL AND LUMBER CO. — A. K. NORRIS, President, 165 West 22d street — was established in 1869; capital invested, \$90,000; number of employes, 75; value of annual production, \$175,000; monthly pay-roll, \$2,500. The principal business of this establishment is planing and dressing lumber, preparing flooring, siding, etc., and manufacturing

packing boxes. Also do a general business of docking, assorting and piling lumber.

✓ THE SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO.—G. SUMMERS, President; E. E. PERLEY, Secretary—corner of May and Twenty-second streets—established in 1867; capital, \$50,000; number of employes, 100, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,100; value of annual production, \$500,000. Manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and do a general planing and lumber-dressing business.

✓ THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of WM. STEVENS—WM. CARLISLE, Superintendent—was established in 1858; capital invested, \$20,000; employs 60 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of over \$700, and turns out \$80,000 worth of frames, sash, doors and blinds annually; also manufactures all kinds of stair work, mouldings, scroll sawing, turning, etc. Furnished the sash, doors and frames for some of the finest buildings in the city—among others the Grand Pacific Hotel, C. C. P. Holden's building, etc. Located at the corner of West Twenty-second and Throop streets.

✓ THE E. MENDSEN CO.—H. WITBECK, President; E. H. DENISON, Secretary and Treasurer—256 West Twenty-second street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$50,000; employs 75 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$650; annual production, 15,000,000 feet of planed and dressed lumber; valued at \$300,000. Do a general planing and lumber-dressing business; also docking lumber; sort and ship to all parts of the country.

THE PLANING MILL of WILCE, STEVENS & Co.—northeast corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets—was established in 1873, with a capital of \$30,000; employs 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400, and turns out annually \$100,000 worth of planed and dressed lumber; also dealers in lumber.

THE PLANING MILL AND TURNING SHOP of E. KIRCHNER & SON, 415 North avenue, was established in 1852—one of the pioneer establishments of the North Side; has a capital of \$15,000; employs 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$130; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufactures mouldings, and does a general planing, dressing, scroll-sawing and turning

business. Burned out in the great fire; but not discouraged or disheartened, father and son went to work in earnest, and in less than twenty days had new buildings erected and commenced running again.

~~THE STAR PLANING MILL CO.~~ — HANNAH, LYMAN & Co., Proprietors — 72 to 80 Main street — was established in 1865; capital, \$40,000; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture packing boxes, and do a general planing and lumber-dressing business.

THE NORTH STAR PLANING MILL — GEO. G. ROBINSON & Co., Proprietors — 367 to 371 Sedgwick street — was established in 1872, with a capital of \$30,000; number of employes, 51; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufactures sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc.; also does a general planing, lumber-dressing, turning and scroll-sawing business.

THE PLANING MILL of Messrs. W. N. POND and A. C. SOPER (POND & SOPER), at 22 Loomis street, was established in 1868; capital invested, \$35,000; employs 40 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$350; turns out 10,000,000 feet planed and dressed lumber annually; also manufactures mouldings, etc.

M. S. COBB & BRO.'S PLANING MILL — at 42 and 44 Blackwell street — was established in 1870, on an investment of \$20,000, and employs 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300. The value of their annual production is \$75,000. They do a general planing business, and manufacture, as a specialty, telegraph-pole arms.

~~THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY~~ of HOLTSLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS, was established in 1871. This firm having succeeded Holtslander & Randall, who were burned out in the great fire of October 9, 1871, located at the corner of North Sangamon and Carroll streets. They have a capital invested of \$75,000, and employ 125 hands, and disburse a pay-roll of \$5,000 monthly. The value of their annual production is \$250,000.

They manufacture sash, doors, mouldings, blinds; build stairs, and carry large stocks of mouldings, pine and hard wood flooring, balusters, stair railing, etc. Confine their attention exclusively to manufacturing for the city trade, and manufacture nothing but first class work. We regret to state that since the above was written, this extensive establishment has been partially destroyed by fire. We hope to see the firm rise once more, superior to their misfortunes, and soon set the wheels of industry running again.

✓ **THE PLANING MILL AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY** of WILLIAM GOLDIE — corner of Canal and Eighteenth street, is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city, having been established in 1851. Mr. Goldie has a present capital of \$75,000 in the business; employs 160 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$2,500; and the value of his annual production is \$450,000. Does a general planing and lumber-dressing business, and manufactures sash, doors, blinds, etc.

LULL & SAMMONS' PLANING MILL — at 209 Canal street — was established in 1857; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of annual production, \$35,000. Do a general planing, lumber manufacturing and dressing business.

WOLFF BROS. & CO.'S PLANING MILL AND FACTORY — at 168, 170 and 172 West Erie street — was established in 1872, with a capital of \$10,000. They employ 30 hands, and disburse a weekly pay-roll of \$400. The value of their annual production is \$50,000. Manufacture sash, doors, blinds and stairs, and do a general planing, wood turning and scroll sawing business. Store and office fixtures a specialty.

THE PLANING MILL of SOPER, BRAINARD & Co., corner of Polk and Beach streets, was established in 1859; capital invested, \$60,000: employs 50 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$45,000. Planing, dressing and matching lumber a specialty.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY AND PLANING MILL — CRONKHITE, MAJOR & Co., Proprietors — corner Kingsbury and Illinois streets — established in 1871; capital

invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 35; weekly pay-roll, 400; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture sash, doors and blinds; also do a large business in planing and matching lumber; also dealers in dressed and plain lumber.

GASTFIELD & JERNDT have a Planing Mill and Sash, Door and Blind Factory at 36 to 40 Second street, which was established in 1865. They have \$15,000 invested in the business, and employ 35 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$450; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets, etc.; also do a general planing, dressing, matching and scroll sawing business.

THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of F. J. RELLE & SON, at 351 South Canal street, is another of the pioneer establishments of the West side, having been established in 1857; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 43; weekly pay-roll, \$450; value of annual production, \$55,000. Manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and do a general turning and scroll sawing business.

T. H. & A. S. BROWN'S PLANING MILL, AND SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY — was established in 1865. Capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$50,000; Manufacture sash, doors and blinds, and do a general planing mill business. The establishment was destroyed in the great fire, and rebuilt and running in April following that event, 208 to 212 E. Van Buren street.

THE PLANING MILL AND BOX MANUFACTORY of STEPHENS & HEALEY, Proprietors — 10 Quarry street, near Archer avenue — established in 1873; capital invested, \$35,500; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$800; value of annual production, \$120,000. A general planing mill business and the manufacture of packing boxes a specialty.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORY AND PLANING MILL — corner of Pratt and Morgan streets — Office, 249 Milwaukee avenue — F. KETZ, Executor; F. F. MUELLER, Superintendent — another of the pioneer establishments, having been

established in 1853; capital invested, \$20,000; employ 40 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$450; value of annual production, \$45,000. Do a general planing and wood dressing business, and manufacture sash, doors, blinds, stairs, etc.

PLANING MILL, SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY—foot of Twenty-eighth street—J. Y. SCAMMON, Proprietor; SAM. and VIC. LEBEAU, Managers—established in 1871; capital invested, \$12,000; number of employes, 15, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufacture doors, sash, window frames, hard wood counters, bank and store fixtures, etc.

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORY—731 and 733 West Kinzie street—W. T. COOLEY and T. PADGHAM—established in 1872; capital invested, \$7,000; employ eight to ten hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$150. Value of annual production, \$18,000. Manufacture sash and doors, and window and door frames, mouldings, etc., and do a general planing, lumber dressing and scroll sawing business.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY of SCHEERER & LINGE, 383 Blue Island avenue; established in 1872; capital, \$2,000; employ six hands; weekly pay-roll, \$120; value of annual production, probably \$10,000. Manufacture sash, doors, blinds, brackets, mouldings, etc.

THE PLANING MILL of RICHARDS & HUNT—284 Grove street—was established in 1861; has a capital of \$18,000; employs 12 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$240; annual production, probably \$30,000. Does a general planing business, and manufactures floorings, siding, pickets, etc.

EMERY & STRAIGHT'S PLANING MILL—at 253 and 255 Twentieth street—was established on a capital of about \$2,500; employs six hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$75, and turns out about \$10,000 worth of mouldings, pickets, house-finishing and bed-spring work.

THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of JOHN BROWN—at 178 and 180 West Randolph street—is one of

the oldest establishments in the city, having been started in 1850, when it was "away out on the prairie," with hardly a house in sight. Capital invested, \$10,000; employ 13 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$175; value of annual production, \$8,000 to \$10,000. Manufactures sash, doors, blinds, mouldings and frames.

THE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY of **DUFOR BROS. & ROWE**—corner of Morgan and Twenty-first streets—was established in 1865; capital, \$12,000; employs 40 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture sash, doors, blinds, and all kinds of finish for buildings. This firm furnished the sash, doors and blinds for the Exposition building.

PLANING MILL—**J. W. DARNLEY**, Proprietor—552 South Clark street—established in 1871; capital, about \$3,000; number of employes, 14; monthly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$10,000. Makes a specialty of planing and dressing lumber.

SAW AND PLANING MILL—**FITZSIMONS & CONNELL**, Proprietors, foot of Illinois street; established in 1869; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 82, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,200; annual production, 9,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$160,000. This is the only "saw mill" we have found in the city. The timber, in round logs, is rafted across the lake from Michigan, and sawed into boards, and planed before leaving the mill. They use circular saws. The Company have the contract for building and sinking the crib for the south pier, which will require 2,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000 cords of stone.

✓ **LUMBER MANUFACTORY**—**GEO. E. WHITE**, Proprietor, 122 to 132 (inclusive) N. Sangamon street; established, 1858; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, \$2,500; annual production, 11,000,000 feet of lumber; valued at \$550,000. Manufacture all kinds of hard-wood lumber; can furnish one million feet on one day's notice. Shipments made direct from mills to any point, east or west, or from city yards.

PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAME MANUFACTORIES.

R. B. APPLEBY'S PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAME MANUFACTORY, at 180 and 182 East Monroe street, was established in 1860; capital invested at present, \$200,000; number of employes, 175; weekly pay-roll, \$1,500; value of annual production, \$300,000. Manufactures a full line of looking-glass and picture frames of all styles and descriptions, from the plain common to the most elegant and elaborately wrought and massive frames; also a great variety of mouldings. Mr. Appleby, like so many others, was burned out in the great fire, both at the factory, in the present location, and at the extensive salesrooms at 109 and 111 Wabash avenue. He commenced the erection of the present buildings at once after the fire, and completed them in the following April. He now occupies two brick structures, the one fronting on Monroe street, 46x100 feet, the other, in the rear, 46x90, both five stories and basement in height. The working department is in the rear building. He also has a lumber-yard in the rear, 66x90 feet in size, which is kept well filled with the choicest selected lumber.

THE PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY of SAMMONS, CLARK & Co., at 197 and 199 South Clinton and Sebor, near Canal street, was established in 1864, since which it has grown to its present immense proportions; the capital invested at the present time is \$75,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, \$1,400; value of annual production, \$250,000. Manufactures picture and looking-glass frames of every variety and style, mouldings, brackets, etc. This firm was burned out in the great fire, but with characteristic energy they went to work to repair the misfortune, which they have nobly accomplished. They now have one of the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in the city. They are represented at the grand Exposition by a full line of goods of their manufacture.

THE PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY of GEORGE KELLER is located at 17, 19, and 21 Illinois street, and the office and salesroom is at 111 Madison street. It was established in 1860, and he has a capital of \$48,000; number of employes, 64. to

whom is disbursed weekly a pay-roll of \$445; value of annual production, \$200,000. Mr. Keller has a complete establishment — manufactures picture and looking-glass frames, picture-frame mouldings, railroad car and room mouldings, railroad bulletin boards, parlor pieces and mantel mirrors, looking glasses, etc. He was burned out, both in factory and salesroom, but he did not stay burned out. A new building for the factory was at once erected, and the business was soon started again on a larger and more imposing scale than ever before.

TAFT & SCHWAMB'S PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, at 100 Nineteenth street, was established in 1867; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 75, with a weekly pay-roll of \$3,000; value of annual production, \$125,000. Manufacture picture frames, bureau looking-glass frames, mouldings, cabinet work, etc.

THE PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY of J. MOORE & Co. — 176 and 178 East Adams street, and 318 and 320 South Clinton — was established in 1872; capital invested, \$12,000; number of employes, 50; weekly pay-roll, \$450; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture walnut, rosewood and gilt mouldings, picture frames, etc.

GOODWILLIE & GOODWILLIE (father and son) have a picture frame and packing-box manufactory at 35 Ohio street, which was established in 1872; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 75; monthly pay-roll, about \$3,000; value of annual production, \$110,000. Manufacture, exclusively, oval and square black walnut looking glass and picture frames.

KAUTSKY, JENKINSON & KEITZ — at 210 East Van Buren street — manufacture picture and looking-glass frames, mouldings, etc. The business was established in 1867, with a capital of \$9,000; they employ 23 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$275; value of annual production, \$45,000.

THE PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY of SCHRAM BROS. & Co. — at 70 and 72 West Washington street — was established in 1871; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 45; weekly pay-roll, \$500; production, 10,000 feet moulding per

day ; value of annual production, about \$100,000. Manufacturing, contracting and jobbing of picture frames and mouldings a specialty. Are represented at the great Exposition by a full line of their manufactures.

MOULDING MANUFACTORIES.

AUSTIN & BOYNTON'S ROPE MOULDING MANUFACTORY — established in 1868 ; capital invested, \$4,000 ; employ 7 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$125 ; value of annual production, \$18,000. Manufacture rope mouldings as a specialty, also manufacture spiral mouldings, and do stair work turning. The demand for these mouldings comes from all parts of the country and even from England, several bills of mouldings having been sent to that country during the past year. The factory is located at 25 N. Jefferson street. Messrs. Austin & Boynton are represented in the Exposition by samples of Rope and Spiral Mouldings.

SEEVER, TONK & CO. manufacture brackets, carvings, etc., at 87 and 89 W. Lake street. They have just commenced the business on a capital of about \$3,000 ; employ 5 hands, to whom they disburse \$100 weekly, and will probably turn out about \$10,000 worth of their goods this year. They also manufacture piano stools as a specialty.

J. C. HALL & CO., at 23 N. Jefferson street, manufacture cabinet mouldings, and do a general scroll sawing and turning business, which was established in 1870, with a capital of about \$3,000. They employ about four hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75 ; turn out about \$6,000 worth of business per year.

THE MOULDING MANUFACTORY of FELIX LANG, corner Twenty-second and Loomis streets, was established in 1869 ; capital invested, about \$8,000 ; employs 9 hands ; weekly pay-roll, about \$135 ; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufactures exclusively all kinds of mouldings.

STAIR MANUFACTORIES.

THE STAIR MANUFACTORY of TOBIN & BERDAN, corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell streets, was established in 1868; capital invested, \$15,000; employ 25 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$95,000. Stair building is the specialty of the establishment.

THE KIMBALL & SHERIDAN STAIR MANUFACTURING CO. was established in 1865; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 110; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$6,300; value of annual production, \$300,000. Stair building a specialty. Among the buildings that have been supplied by this establishment we may mention the Sherman House, Tremont House, Portland Block, Dore Block, etc. The factory is located (corner of Arnold and Seventeenth streets.)

HIMMEN & ARENS, Stair Builders, at 40 Wendell street, have lately started on a small capital; employ 6 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$100; will produce this year \$10,000 worth of stairs.

GEORGE ENGELTER, Stair builder, corner of Sedgwick and Wendell streets — established the business in 1868, with a capital of \$2,000; employs 11 men; weekly pay-roll, \$200, and turns out about \$15,000 worth a year. Does first-class work, and manufactures straight, crooked and spiral stairs. Was burned out in the great fire, but started again soon after.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORIES.

There are few branches of manufacture in the city that have made greater advance, within the past few years; both in the number of establishments and in the amount of production of those already established, than that of furniture manufacture. Our manufacturers of furniture have already established a reputation that reaches across the continent, and orders for the entire furniture for hotels, and elegant and costly dwellings, from the Pacific coast, and from the Territories intervening, are not infrequent.

We are certain that our readers will be surprised at the number as well as the extent of the furniture manufactories of the city.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of A. H. ANDREWS & Co. was established in 1865, since which time it has grown to its present immense proportions. Present capital invested, \$300,000; number of employes, 250; monthly pay-roll, \$12,000; value of annual production, \$500,000. The manufacture of school and church furniture is made a specialty, including school desks and seats, settees, superintendents', principals' and teachers' desks, church pews, pulpits and chairs; fine office desks, elaborate library chairs and tables; also, Dills' excelsior marquetry flooring, and chess tables made under this patent, inlaid, dove-tailed, choice woods. The factory is located at 156 to 170 Mather street. Office, salesroom and warerooms, S.W. corner of State and Monroe streets, opposite Potter Palmer's magnificent hotel.

THE SUGG & BIERSDORF FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.—**GEO. SUGG and J. BIERSDORF, Proprietors**—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 130; weekly pay-roll, \$1,800; annual production, \$200,000. The manufacture of chamber suits, bedsteads, and center tables is made a specialty. Salesroom at 207 and 209 East Randolph street. Factory, 400 to 408 South Canal street, at the corner of Ewing. The factory building is of brick, 50x130 feet.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of H. S. CARTER & Co.—**O. D. ANGLE, Superintendent**—was established in 1863; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 70; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$140,000. Manufacture a full line of fine and medium parlor furniture and fine chamber sets. Factory at 87, 89 and 91 West Lake street. Salesroom and manufactory of upholstery goods, at 144 and 146 East Lake street. Burned out in the great fire at 196 and 198 Lake street. Opened at the factory on West Lake street immediately after the fire.

SWAN, CLARK & CO.'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY was established in 1871; capital invested, \$180,000. They employ 260 hands, and disburse to them weekly a pay-roll of \$2,800. The value of their annual production is \$400,000.

They manufacture a medium grade for the million; make a specialty of walnut and painted chamber sets. They ship, regularly, three car loads of furniture to Philadelphia per week, and are pioneers in shipping Chicago furniture east. Salesroom and office, at 211 and 213 East Monroe street; building, of brick, five stories and basement, 45x182 feet in size. Factory located near the corner of Robey street and Blue Island avenue—a three story brick building 50x250 feet, with an L of the same material, 70x40 feet; and a store building (frame), 192x30.

THE THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.—CHAS. TOBEY, President; F. PORTER THAYER, Vice-President; F. B. TOBEY, Treasurer; C. J. McALLISTER, Superintendent—was incorporated in 1870; capital stock, \$150,000; number of employes, 150; monthly pay-roll, \$8,000; value of annual production, \$250,000. Salesroom, corner of State and Adams; Factory, corner West Randolph and Jefferson streets. Were burned out at 77 to 81 State street in the great fire. Opened immediately thereafter at the factory, and on the day after took an order for the furniture for the West side Sherman House. This Company have furnished throughout the Grand Pacific, Burke's, the Orient, "Browns," and many other houses. Furniture and office furnishings of the finest kind is a specialty.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of HERHOLD, JOHN-SON & Co., 233 to 251 North Green street, was established in January. 1868; capital invested, \$60,000; number of employes, 113, with a weekly pay-roll of \$900 to \$1,200; value of annual production, \$180,000. Manufacture only chairs, bureaus and bureau washstands; common to medium grades.

S. W. GOODHUE'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, at 27 North Jefferson street, was established in 1873, with a capital of \$2,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$175; value of annual production, \$15,000. He makes a specialty of the manufacture of the frames of fine parlor furniture.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of McCABE, WILKINS & SPAULDING, 67 N. Wells street, was established in 1865; capital stock, \$30,000; number of employes, 18; with a weekly

pay-roll of \$180; value of annual production, \$100,000. This firm make a specialty of the manufacture of fine parlor furniture. They were burned out in the great fire at 203 Lake street, where previous to the fire they were doing an immense and profitable business; started at the present location in about two weeks after the fire, and began filling orders in less than four weeks.

HALLER & WARNECKE'S FURNITURE FACTORY, at 46 and 48 Second street, was established in 1868; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 40, with a weekly pay-roll of \$450; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture specially sewing machine furniture for the Victor and Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. This firm is represented in the grand Exposition by elaborate and ornate Victor and Grover & Baker Cabinets.

PATZACK & SCHULZ FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, at 26, 28 and 30 Ridgely street, was established in 1869; capital invested, \$10,000; employs 35 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$350; value of annual production, \$60,000. Sewing Machine furniture as a specialty—manufacture for the Howe, Davis, Singer, Home, Brees, etc., plain to most costly description. The establishment is represented in the Exposition by elegant cabinets for the several machines.

E. J. RILEY'S FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT, 176 and 178 East Adams street, was established in 1869; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$270; value of annual production, \$80,000. Makes a specialty of upholstering fine parlor furniture, sofas, lounges, chairs and parlor suits. Finds his market mostly in the country, and to country dealers.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of J. KOENIG & Co.—266 to 272 North Green street—was established in 1860. Present capital invested, \$35,000; employ 100 hands, with a semi-monthly pay-roll of \$1,800; value of their annual production, \$120,000. Manufacture medium and elegant grades of bedsteads and tables as a specialty. This firm were burned out in the great fire, at 48 and 50 South Wells street, and corner of Beach and Mather streets. With that energy and pluck which has become

proverbial, the firm at once commenced the erection of the building now occupied, which was completed, and the wheels of industry again running in three weeks after the fire. The building is a frame, three stories high, 103 feet on North Green, by 150 feet on Pratt street.

R. T. HAMBROOK'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY — **JOHN SIMMENS**, Superintendent — Northwest corner of North Sangamon and Pratt streets. Was established in 1873; capital invested, \$8,000; employs 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture church, school and fine house furniture; cylinder and office desks a specialty. Also furnishes designs for all styles of office, store and library finish, and attends to all orders by mail promptly. Mr. Hambrook manufactures a cylinder desk, that, for beauty and elegance of design and finish, is unsurpassed. It is also furnished with a lock of peculiar construction (for which a patent has been applied for), that by a double turn of the key on the outside, unlocks every drawer and pigeon-hole, both inside and outside the desk, as well as the cylindrical slide.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of **LOUIS SCHULTZE** — 24 to 32 Second street — office and warerooms, 274 and 276 Milwaukee avenue, is one of the oldest establishments in this groupe of industries, having been established in 1857. Capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 85; weekly pay-roll, \$900; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufactures a general line of furniture, and makes parlor and chamber suits a specialty. Also manufacture common bedsteads and chairs for the million.

REYNOLDS' TOY FURNITURE CO. — **D. M. REYNOLDS**, Superintendent — 28 and 30 W. Washington street — was established in 1865; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 50; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture toy furniture as a specialty. The only manufacturers of Reynolds' Patents — toy tables, bureaus, cribs, cradles, bedsteads, doll swings, etc. Also manufacture all kinds of toys made of black walnut. They ship goods to California, New York, Boston, and all of the large cities east and west, north and

south. They were burned out in the great fire at 40 State street, but started again the next day and took an order for 7,000 relief tables, which were manufactured and delivered forthwith.

THE SHERWOOD SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.—F. T. JUNE, President; H. B. HORTON, Secretary; J. G. COLEMAN, Treasurer—103 to 109 South Canal street, was established in 1856, incorporated, 1873; capital stock, \$100,000; employs 50 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$900; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture school and church furniture as a specialty. The Company was represented in the Vienna International Exposition, and were awarded a prize on school furniture. They were burned out in the great fire on E. Madison street.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of C. C. HOLTON & Co., at 269 and 271 State street, was established in 1869; capital invested, 58,000; number employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$2,400; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture parlor furniture, lounges, mattresses, bedding, etc. Jobbing trade with furniture dealers in the city and country a specialty. This firm was burned out in the great fire at 54 Fifth avenue, and at Nos. 61 and 63 N. Wells street, in June 1873. And still they are undiscouraged.

W. J. KRAUSE'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 6 W. Eleventh street, was established in 1858. He employs 75 hands and turns out \$80,000 worth of furniture annually.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of BOWLES & BATES, located at 11 to 17 South Canal street, was established early in 1871, with a capital of \$20,000; they employ 40 hands, and have a monthly pay-roll of \$2,500; value of their annual production, \$75,000. They manufacture a full line of center tables, which they make a specialty of their manufacture. They also give particular attention to fitting up banks, offices and dwellings.

CAHN & BUSHMEYER'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—H. BUSHMEYER, Superintendent—316, 318 and 320 South Clinton street—established in 1872; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 45; weekly pay-roll, \$400; value

of annual production, \$75,000. Make a specialty of the manufacture of French bedsteads and center-tables; also manufacture elegant chamber sets.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of A. MATUSKA & Co., corner of Canal and Polk streets, was established in 1868; capital, \$20,000; employ 50 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$750; value of annual production, \$80,000. This firm make the manufacture of dressing-cases and chamber furniture a specialty.

JOSEPH DOWNEY'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, at 39 North Jefferson street, was established 1873, with a capital of 3,000; employs 10 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$140; value of annual production, \$12,000. Manufactures chairs and cabinet furniture. Does also carving and turning, and a general machine wood-work.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY — SCHIEFFERSTEIN & BRO., 439 and 441 State street—established in 1860; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 12, with a weekly pay-roll of \$175; value of annual production, about \$55,000. Manufactures furniture and cabinet ware, and does a general upholstering and finishing business.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of DOE, PETERSEN & Co.—corner of North Green and Ridgely streets—was established in 1868; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufacture principally bureaus and bureau handles; some fifteen styles are made, ranging from common to the most elegant. Burned out in the great fire, corner Van Buren and Franklin streets; started again in about two months at present location.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of LAUBACH MARK & Co., 82 West Washington street, was established September, 1872; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 50; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$75,000. The firm pay out for expense account, \$45,000 a year. Manufacture as a specialty bureau frames of all sizes. They also manufacture about sixty different patterns of brackets; also mouldings, office

furniture, etc. These goods are sold in ten different States of the Union, and the trade is constantly increasing and extending.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY — W. SENG & Co., 26 and 28 Chicago avenue — established in 1872; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 14, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$175; value of annual production, \$48,000. Manufactures a full line of parlor furniture in sets, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, etc.; makes a specialty of a patent bed lounge. Also does a general upholstering business. Are represented in the Exposition by an elegantly upholstered bed lounge and musical rocking chair.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of B. F. STONE, 552 to 556 South Clark street — J. W. CLARKE, Superintendent — was established in 1870; capital, \$15,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufactures bureaus, bureau washstands, tables and bedsteads.

E. CROCKETT, JR.'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, corner of Roberts and Superior streets — was established in 1867, on a capital of about \$10,000; employs 23 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$275; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufactures exclusively, bureau looking-glass frames and parlor tables.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; 26, 28 and 30 Brown street — J. BUTZOW & Co. — was established in 1859 by Butzow & Brother; re-established in 1870, by the present firm. Capital invested, \$12,000; employs 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$434; value of annual production, \$45,000. Manufactures bureaus and bureau washstands exclusively.

JOHN RUDOLPH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY — corner West Erie and Fay streets — established 1858; capital invested, \$6,000; employs six hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$75; value of annual production, \$10,000. Manufacture exclusively, hard wood extension dining tables.

ARNETSEN & CO. established the Furniture Manufactory at 35 Ohio street in 1871, after the fire. They have about \$4,000 invested; employ 18 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300, and

turn out about \$36,000 worth of furniture a year, which supplies the store at 1020 South Halsted street. Manufacture all kinds of parlor furniture and chamber sets.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of SCHULTZ, GOBEL & Co. — 52 and 54 West Oak street — was established in 1867. They have invested \$20,000; employ 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$325; value of annual production, \$35,000. Manufacture fine parlor furniture, as a specialty. The establishment was entirely destroyed in the great fire, and rebuilt again soon after in the same location.

GILGRIM & GREENFIELD'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY — at 248 and 250 West Polk street — was established in 1871; capital, \$10,000; employ 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufacture a general line of parlor and chamber furniture.

JOHN POEHLMER'S FURNITURE FACTORY — at 90 and 92 Blue Island avenue — was established in 1858 on an investment of \$15,000; employs 20 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$25,000.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, 619 Carroll avenue: J. M. ALLEN, Proprietor; H. M. ALLEN, Superintendent. Established in 1869; capital invested, \$12,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, about \$475; value of annual production, \$36,000. Manufacture, exclusively, bureaus and bureau washstands.

A. RAUCH, FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, 12 and 14 West Twelfth street, was established in 1868, with a capital of \$15,000; employs 35 hands, and has a weekly pay-roll of \$350; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufactures bedsteads, bureaus and washstands as a specialty.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO. — D. A. TITCOMB & Co., Proprietors — 383 West Madison street — was established in 1872; capital invested, 20,000; number of employes, 40; with a weekly pay-roll of about \$500; value of annual production, \$100,000. The Company manufacture as a specialty the

“Empire Parlor Bedstead” — an article of furniture that is fast coming into popularity — being a cabinet combination bedstead, which represents at pleasure, when closed, an elegant book-case, marble sideboard, etagere, dressing-case or desk — convertible in an instant into a perfect bed.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of A. J. NEUBERGER & BRO., at 207 West Madison street and 153 West Washington street, was established in 1865; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 35; weekly pay-roll, \$450 to \$500; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture fine and medium parlor sets, fancy and common chamber sets, office furniture, mattresses, and all other goods belonging to the furniture trade.

NOVELTY WOOD WORKS — F. R. WOLFINGER, Proprietor — corner Lincoln and West Kinzie streets — were established in 1869; capital invested, about \$40,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, about \$75,000. Manufacture as a specialty sewing-machine furniture; also manufacture bank, office and store fittings of the most elegant styles and costly materials.

FRED FISCHBECK, in 1869, established a Manufactory at 809 West Lake street for the manufacture of a Patent Bed-Lounge, the most convenient and desirable article of the kind extant. He has \$6,000 capital invested in the business, and employs 9 hands, to whom he disburses a weekly pay-roll of \$100; the value of his annual production is \$14,000. He sells the frames to upholsterers, and also does an extensive upholstering business himself. He is represented in the grand Exposition by one patent bed-lounge of elegant workmanship.

E. SCHWENN runs a Furniture Manufactory at 175 W. Erie street, which was established in 1869, with a capital of \$5,000. He employs 4 hands on a weekly pay-roll of about \$50, and turns out about \$5,000 worth of lounge frames, which he makes a specialty. Also, does a general wood turning business.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of SPRATT & PARKER, at 151 West Washington street, was established in 1870, capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 10, with a monthly

pay-roll of \$800. Value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufacture all descriptions of office desks, as a specialty. They are also general dealers in parlor and chamber furniture.

DIMENT & MARTH, at 242 W. Polk street, manufacture exclusively French Bedsteads. They established the business in 1871, with a capital of \$6,000, and employ 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250. The value of their annual production is \$20,000.

E. D. MILLER—corner West Lake and Jefferson streets—established a factory in 1869, for the manufacture of all kinds of office desks, office and store fittings, etc.; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 12, with a semi-monthly pay-roll of \$450; value of his annual production, \$15,000.

J. BIERSDORF does an extensive Upholstering business, which was established in 1856, with a capital of \$5,000; employs 29 hands, and has a weekly pay-roll of \$350. The value of his annual productions is \$72,000. Upholsters fine parlor furniture, and especially parlor suits, sofas, etc.; also a patent bed-lounge. He is at 207 and 209 E. Randolph street; was burned out at 172 Lake street.

A. N. HORNUNG manufactures Furniture and does a general Upholstering business, at 597 N. Wells street. The business was established in 1872; capital invested, \$2,000. He employs 3 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$60; value of annual production, \$15,000. He makes a specialty of upholstering fine parlor furniture, and manufacturing mattresses and lounges—common to fine.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—C. H. WARNECKE—154 and 156 West Erie street—was established in 1865; capital invested, \$7,000; employs 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$225; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufactures exclusively all kinds of office furniture—desks in infinite variety, tables, book-cases, cabinets, etc.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of KEPPE & EGGERS, at 161 West Chicago avenue—established in 1872; capital invested, about \$4,000; employs seven hands, with a weekly pay-roll of

\$125; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures office furniture as a specialty; also store fittings, etc. Turns out some elegant work.

E. CAVANNA, at 645 West Madison street, does a general Upholstering business in Parlor Furniture, which was established in 1872, on \$2,000 capital. Employs 3 hands, and turns out about \$5,000 worth a year.

LANDSIDER, WISKIS & CO. established a Furniture Manufactory, in 1872, at the corner of Laflin and Sixteenth streets; capital invested, \$3,000; employs 12 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$9,000. Manufacture a general line of furniture; also, office furniture and fittings.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of ROHN & BRO.—426 Maxwell street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$10,000; employ 23 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$275; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufacture exclusively bedsteads of every variety, style and price.

A. GREGERSEN & CO., at 29 and 31 North Jefferson street, in May, 1873, commenced the manufacture of fluted furniture legs, balusters, newell posts, etc., with new patent machinery. They employ eight hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$125. They have invested in the business \$3,000, and they expect to turn out \$20,000 worth of work during the year.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—CHAS. WIPPO, Proprietor; CHAS. BETSCHE, Superintendent—99 W. Madison street—was established in 1853; one of the pioneer works of the city; capital invested, \$50,000; employs 25 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufactures parlor and chamber suites. Dining hall and office furniture a specialty.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of D. M. SWINEY & BRO.—507 to 513 W. Kinzie street—was established in 1865; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 85; weekly pay-roll, \$1,275; value of annual production, \$150,000. Make the manufacture of cabinet and office furniture a specialty; also

manufacture library cases, and the latest and most artistic styles of furniture for private and public rooms. Their facilities for manufacture are unsurpassed, having two large buildings, besides engine house, dry house, etc.

F. BUSSE & CO.'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY — 470 and 472 Mitchell street — was established in 1861; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$140. The establishment is doing a good and profitable business in the manufacture of bedsteads, tables and washstands.

THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY of JOHN KRAUS — 96 Eleventh street — was established in 1857; capital invested, \$70,000; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$800; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture bedsteads, dressing cases, bureaus, book-cases; also, chairs, tables, sideboards, etc. Also, do a general carving, turning, scroll sawing and planing business. The store and warehouse is at 219 Blue Island avenue.

CHAIR MANUFACTORIES.

THE CHAIR MANUFACTORY of the JOHN PHILLIPS ESTATE — ALEXANDER BLAIR, Superintendent — North Green, near West Erie street — was established in 1842; capital invested, \$60,000; employs 70 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$800; value of annual production, \$90,000. Manufacture chairs almost exclusively, and make the common wooden-bottom Windsor chair a specialty. This is one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in the city, if not the oldest, and still it exhibits all the energy and enterprise of its younger contemporaries.

✓ THE J. S. FORD, JOHNSON & CO. CHAIR MANUFACTORY — ~~office and salesroom~~, 211 and 213 East Monroe street — was established in 1866; capital invested, \$75,000; employs 250 hands; value of annual production, \$175,000. Manufacture cane-seat chairs of all styles and descriptions. Are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

THE CHAIR FACTORY of PHILLIPS & LEIBENSTEIN — Nos. 7 to 21 Superior street — was established in 1863; capital

invested, \$45,000; number of employes, 60, with a weekly payroll of \$550; value of annual production, \$60,000. The works are carried on under the supervision of Mr. John Phillips. They manufacture a full line of cane and wooden-seat chairs of all kinds and styles. They were burned out in the great fire, but immediately rebuilt in the same location. Their building is frame, with brick outside, 40x100 feet, and five stories high.

HARBERT & CO.—294 State street—have just commenced the manufacture of Heath's Invalid Chair and Bed. This is the most complete thing of the kind yet manufactured, and is highly approved by the Faculty. Should the demand be equal to its merits the manufacture will be largely increased. It is a combination upholstered article that may be at once converted into a chair, reclining chair, or bed.

BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTORIES.

✓ THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY—Billiard-Table Manufactory—62 Lake street—was established in 1848, and is the oldest house in the Northwest; capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 60; weekly pay-roll \$900; annual production, 700 tables, valued at \$400,000. This Company has furnished tables for Foley's Hall, the Matteson House, the Orient (St. James) Hotel, LaBerge's Hall, and many others, 350 of their tables having been put up, and are now in use in this city. Their trade extends from Canada to Mexico, and from the Alleghenies to the Pacific coast. Large rooms with their tables in every principal hotel in the West. The factory was burned out in the great fire at 47 and 49 State street. Are represented in the Exposition by four elegant tables.

✓ EMANUEL BRUNSWICK & CO.'S BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTORY—47 and 49 State street—was established in 1853; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 65; weekly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production, 450 tables, valued at \$175,000. Mr. Brunswick is the oldest manufacturer in this line in the West. This Company was burned out in the great fire in the same location, and started again in two days after at 1015 State

street, where they remained until they returned to their old and present quarters. Messrs. Emanuel Brunswick & Co. have the finest billiard hall on the continent, on Washington street, opposite the Court House. They are represented in the Exposition by tables of their manufacture.

✓ **STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART'S BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTORY** — 191 and 193 Randolph street, corner Fifth avenue — was established in 1865; number of employes, 60; weekly pay-roll, \$500; annual production, 350 billiard-tables, valued at \$150,000. The manufacture of billiard-tables is a specialty; also manufacture pigeon-hole and Jenny Lind tables, and deal largely in billiard materials. They have sixteen tables at Tom Foley's, eight at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and nine at the "West Side Billiard Rooms," and numbers in the various billiard rooms in the city and county ranging from one to eight. This Company are represented in the grand Exposition by one of their best tables. ✓

A. ZELLER'S BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTORY — 24 and 26 Washington street, and 37 and 39 South Canal street — established in 1867; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$500; annual production, 250 tables, valued at \$100,000. Manufactures billiard-tables exclusively. The billiard hall of the Central Hotel has nine of the Zeller tables; the Commercial Hotel, six; the New Clifton, six, etc., etc. Mr. Zeller was burned out in the great fire at 148 State street, and started again in a few days at his present place. He is represented in the grand Exposition by sample tables of his manufacture.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTORIES.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHOW CASE MANUFACTURING CO. — J. RISWIG, President; Jos. MONK, Secretary; J. D. VREDENBURGH, Treasurer — 59 and 61 S. Canal street; incorporated April, 1872; capital invested, \$10,000; employs 15 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$275; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufacture every style and variety of show cases, with some

specialties not made by other houses—have great improvement in bent work of every description. Burned out in the great fire at 51 to 55 LaSalle street.

THE SHOW CASE MANUFACTORY of DIXON & Co. successors to L. A. VREDENBURGH—134 Lake street, was established in 1871; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 9; weekly pay-roll, about \$125; annual production, 600 cases, valued at \$30,000. Manufacture all kinds of show cases, metal, wood, and the two combined—round, square, mansard, etc. Are represented at the grand Exposition by samples of their manufacture.

M. ANDERSON'S SHOW CASE MANUFACTORY, at 82 State street, was established in 1870; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 8; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufactures all kinds of show cases, oval and pentagonal a specialty. Has samples at the grand Exposition.

EXCELSIOR SHOW CASE CO.—J. E. BERRY, Proprietor—288 State street, established in 1872; capital, about \$1,000; employs 4 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75; value of annual production, about \$7,000. Manufacture principally metal show cases. Furnished the stores of Rice & Thompson, 500 State street, O. P. Boynton, jeweler, Sprague & Warner, and many others.

JOHN GILES, manufactures show cases, at 46 Franklin street; established the business in 1868. Has about \$500 invested, and 3 hands. Turns out about \$5,000 worth of cases per annum. Supplied the stores of Bliss & Torry, Boynton & Killam, Steel & Price, D. B. Fisk & Co. and many more.

S. B. MARTIN, SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, at 57 State street, established the business in 1864; has about \$1,000 invested; employs 3 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$60, and turns out about \$12,000 worth of cases a year. Manufactures mostly metal show cases. His market is principally among the country dealers.

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTORIES.

JOHN W. BENT (late Bent & Goward) has one of the largest manufactories of the kind in the city, of which S. A. Bent is the superintendent. The business was established in a small way in 1855, and has steadily increased to its present dimensions. The capital invested is \$140,000; employs 95 hands, and disburses a weekly pay-roll of \$1,800. The annual production is 6,000 refrigerators, valued at \$100,000. Occupies a fine brick building—207 and 209 East Monroe street—five stories (and basement) high, 41x182 in size. Manufactures refrigerators, ice boxes, water coolers, beer coolers, etc.; has the patent for ventilated refrigerators. The business was destroyed in the great fire on Madison street, and the erection of the present building was commenced soon after.

THE FISHER REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTORY—H. C. VAN SCHAAK, JR., Proprietor—50 State street—was established in 1865; capital invested, about \$20,000; number of employes, 16; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, about \$30,000. The factory is located at 991 Michigan avenue, where he manufactures principally the movable family sizes. To show the popularity of this style of refrigerator, it may be stated that during the past year there has been manufactured, of stationary refrigerators for family use, butchers, packers, brewers, and railway cars, an excess of \$200,000 worth, all under the direct supervision of the patentee, Mr. Fisher.

PACKING-BOX MANUFACTORIES.

ULRICH & DORR'S BOX MANUFACTORY—763 to 769 Canal street—was established in 1871, capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$400; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufacture exclusively packing boxes.

THOS. GOODWILLIE'S BOX MANUFACTORY—corner of Twenty-second and Throop streets—was established in 1864 on a capital of \$10,000; employs 25 hands, to whom he disburses

weekly a pay-roll of \$500; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufactures all kinds of packing boxes, tea chests, etc. This manufactory was burned out in March, 1872, at the corner of Twenty-second and Loomis streets, by which the proprietor was seriously crippled in his business. Previous to the fire he employed on an average 125 hands.

CLARK & HUTCHINS' BOX MANUFACTORY — on Quarry street, near Archer avenue — was established in 1865; capital invested, \$45,000; employ 70 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,700; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture packing boxes of every description; also dock, sort and dress lumber by the cargo.

WOODEN TANK AND CISTERN MANUFACTORIES.

LOUIS WENDNAGEL'S FACTORY — at 792 and 794 State street — was established in 1869, with a capital of about \$5,000; employs 10 hands, and disburses a weekly pay-roll of \$150; annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures cisterns, brewers' tubs, doublers, beer puncheons, railroad tanks, etc.

THOS. McNAMARA'S TANK MANUFACTORY — 236 W. Lake street — was established in 1859; capital invested, about \$5,500; employs about 6 hands; weekly pay-roll \$115; value of annual production, about \$14,000. He makes a specialty of railroad tanks; also, manufactures stills, doublers, cisterns, rectifiers, brewers' pickling tubs, etc.

COFFIN MANUFACTORY.

THE COFFIN MANUFACTORY of Messrs. BOYD & HILL — corner Franklin and Tyler streets — was established in 1866; capital invested, \$60,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000, production 2,000 coffins per month, or 24,000 per year. This is the oldest and most extensive establishment of the kind in the West, and their goods are shipped to dealers all over the West, as far as California.

LADDER MANUFACTORY.

THE UDELL LADDER AND WOODEN-WARE COMPANY, Nos. 663 and 665 State street: C. G. UDELL, President; M. LEONARD, Secretary and Treasurer; B. H. CAMPBELL, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. The business was established by C. G. Udell in 1864 on a small scale, and has since grown into a large and flourishing business; capital invested at present, \$60,000; number of employes, about 80; annual production, 40,000 step ladders, valued at \$175,000. Manufacture principally step ladders of all descriptions; have manufactured during the past year 4,000 long and painters' ladders, besides a large number of articles in the wooden-ware line for domestic use. These goods are sent to all parts of the United States and South America, and to all foreign countries except Asia, Japan and Australia. Have branch houses in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

LAST AND BOOT-CRIMP MANUFACTORY.

THE LAST MANUFACTORY of Messrs. INGRAHAM & Co.—at 173 South Clinton street—was established in 1869; capital invested, \$8,000; number of employes, 10; weekly payroll, \$150; annual production, 6,000 pairs of lasts, valued at \$20,000. Manufacture, specially, lasts and boot crimps.

SHINGLE MANUFACTORY.

THE SHINGLE MANUFACTORY of F. L. Smith—corner of Loomis and Twenty-second streets—was established in 1855; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 20; weekly payroll, \$200; annual production, 15,600,000 shingles, valued at \$50,000.

HOOP-POLE MANUFACTORY.

THE NORTHWESTERN HOOP COMPANY—J. C. PARSONS, Superintendent—Fifth-street crossing of C. & N. W. R. R.—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$40,000; number of

employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, about \$400; annual production, 3,000,000 hoops and box straps, valued at \$60,000. Manufacture hickory and oak half-round hoops from poles, and pork-box and merchandise-box straps, and hay hoops from hickory, oak and birch, by machinery. The poles come from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Indiana. This is the only manufactory for making hoops and straps with the bark on.

PATTERN MANUFACTORIES.

JOHN B. GAMI, MANUFACTURER of PATTERNS, 87 to 91 W. Lake street; established the business in 1861; capital invested, \$5,000; employs 14 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$150; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures wooden patterns of every description, principally for foundry use.

P. G. ROSS & SON, MANUFACTURERS of PATTERNS, and Models of all kinds and sizes, 29 N. Jefferson street; employs 3 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$150.

IVER LARSEN, MANUFACTURER OF PATTERNS AND MODELS, 11 S. Jefferson street; capital invested, \$3,000; employs 3 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$6,000.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

✓ A. L. HALE & BRO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE—10 to 16 North Canal street—established the business in 1854; capital invested at present, \$200,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, \$3,500; value of annual production, \$600,000. Manufacture every variety and style of furniture—elegant parlor and chamber sets, etc. They make a specialty of hotel and government work, having furnished completely, during the past year, the Sherman House and the new Briggs, the Marine Hospital of this city, the Custom House at St. Paul, Minn., a large new Hotel at Yankton, Dacotah, and another in Salt Lake City, besides several others of lesser note in this city. They have also done an immense business, of the

ordinary line, in furnishing private residences. Messrs. A. L. HALE & BRO. established the furniture business nearly twenty years ago, in a very modest way, and it has grown to its present enormous proportions through the untiring energy, enterprise and honorable dealings of its founders. The house stands at the head of the furniture manufacture and trade in the Northwest, and is still expanding.

CIGAR BOX MANUFACTORIES.

THE CIGAR BOX MANUFACTORY of BOORMAN BROS., 103 S. Canal street, was established in 1871; employs 15 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$600; value of annual production, \$35,000. Manufacture cigar boxes of all kinds; also deal in labels, trimmings and ribbons, and cigar box tacks.

G. MERZ, MANUFACTURER of CIGAR BOXES, 240 N. Franklin street—established the business in 1868; has about \$5,000 invested; employs 7 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures cigar boxes exclusively.

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD—SUMMARY.

Manufactures in wood, of every kind	147
Total capital invested.....	\$9,079,400
“ number of employes.....	9,170
“ amount of wages paid weekly	\$94,502
“ amount of wages paid monthly	63,075
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	472,683
“ wages paid per year.....	5,672,196
“ production for the year.....	18,607,000

Comprising :

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Emp.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Planing mills — sash, doors, blinds,	49	\$2,977,000	3,918	\$182,071	\$8,678,000
Furniture manufactories	59	1,970,500	2,519	124,343	4,717,000
Picture frame manufactories	8	540,000	653	87,568	1,180,000
Refrigerator manufactories.....	2	150,000	111	8,925	120,000
Bracket and moulding manufactory's	3	12,500	18	1,253	37,000
Packing box manufactories.....	4	85,000	145	6,737	320,000
Coffin manufactory.....	1	60,000	50	4,000	100,000
Hoop-pole manufactory	1	40,000	20	400	60,000
Ladder and woodware manufactory,	1	60,000	60	4,000	175,000
Rope mould. & looking-glass frame,	2	204,000	182	6,906	318,000
Shingle manufactory	1	20,000	20	900	50,000
Cistern and Tank manufactories...	2	6,500	14	755	29,000
Chair manufactories.....	4	183,000	430	16,783	235,000
Stair manufactories.....	4	82,800	152	9,857	393,000
Piano manufactories.....	2	5,000	5	531	10,000
Organ manufactory.....	1	10,000	15	1,060	39,000
Pump manufactory.....	1	75,000	30	1,500	100,000
Cigar box manufactories.....	2	15,000	22	818	50,000

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD AND IRON.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES.

There are few branches of manufacture in the city more extensively developed than that of wagons and carriages. While we have probably the largest wagon manufactory in the entire country, if not in the world, there is a large number of medium sized establishments. In addition to those given herein, the larger number of blacksmith and repair shops turn out more or less wagons.

✓ **PETER SCHUTTLE, WAGON MANUFACTORY —**
PETER and HENRY SCHUTTLE & CHR. HOTZ, Proprietors —
established in 1843; number of employes, about 200; weekly pay-roll, about \$3,000; annual production, 7,000 to 8,000 wagons. They manufacture principally farm and freight wagons, the market for which is found throughout the Western States and Territories. From Texas to Oregon, the "Schuttler Wagon" has the highest reputation.

This manufactory was established by the father of the present proprietors, Messrs. Peter & Henry Schuttler, in 1843, and is the pioneer establishment of the kind in the city, being, by several years, the oldest now running. It was located in 1843, on the corner of Randolph and Franklin streets, then quite out in the country, where the business grew and prospered — as all business will when managed economically, energetically and honorably — until destroyed in the great conflagration of Oct. 9th, 1871. Work was commenced on the present factory a few days after the fire, and the buildings were completed early in January following. Fortunately they had lost but little stock in the fire, and they were therefore all in running order as soon as the buildings

and machinery were ready. The present buildings have a front on Clinton street of 250 feet by 160 on Monroe street. They are all four stories and basement, except the office and engine house, which are separate buildings, two stories high.

After the death of the founder of this immense establishment, Peter Schuttler, the business was conducted by Peter Schuttler, jr., until about two years ago, when the present firm, consisting of Peter and Henry Schuttler and Chr. Hotz, was organized under the original name. This is undoubtedly the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States, and in all respects a model institution. The business is still growing, and practically there is no limit to its expansion. As the vast regions of the West, between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean, becomes developed the demand increases, and with a reputation already established throughout the country, the "Schuttler Wagon" will hold the growing market. It is just such vast hives of industry as these that have grown up from the small beginnings, that are fast giving to Chicago her distinctive feature as the great manufacturing metropolis of the Northwest.

✓ THE COAN & TEN BROEKE CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO.—D. H. COAN, President; C. O. TEN BROEKE, Secretary; H. L. NICHOLS, Superintendent—corner W. Randolph and May streets; was established in 1854, and is one of the pioneer carriage establishments in the city, there being but one older. The capital stock of the Company is \$300,000; number of employes, 150; monthly pay-roll, \$8,000; value of annual production, \$500,000. The specialty of their manufacture is fine, light buggies and carriages, family carriages, etc. The Company is represented in the grand Exposition by eight vehicles, in department E, section 5.

✓ PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, corner Wabash avenue and Congress street, was established in 1857; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 35; weekly pay-roll, \$600; annual production, in value, \$100,000. The Company manufactures, specially, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ top and open buggies and trotting sulkies, and fine carriages; also dealers in fine carriages. Burned out in the same location in the great fire of October 9, 1871, and the present building was put up and the

Company commenced business in good shape in less than three weeks. The firm have a full line of light buggies of their own manufacture in the Exposition.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS—G. W. BOHANON, Proprietor—58 and 60 West Madison street; established in 1856; capital invested, \$15,000; employs 25 workmen, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300. The value of annual production, \$45,000. Makes a specialty of the manufacture of skeleton wagons, sulkies, and all kinds of light work.

R. J. BEAL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, at 142 and 144 West Madison street, was established in 1857. He has about \$15,000 invested and employs 16 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200, and turns out annually about \$30,000 worth of carriages. He makes a specialty of light work.

THE WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of C. J. HULL was established in 1863, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Bushnell street. The capital invested is \$30,000, and 20 hands are employed at a weekly pay-roll of \$350. The value of the annual production is \$75,000. Manufactures wagons, carriages and omnibuses, and also does a general repairing business. The establishment is under the management of F. D. Cummings.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of JOHN G. PARSONS, 155 West Washington street, was established in 1868, with a capital of \$15,000. He employs 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$350. The value of his annual production is \$40,000. Mr. Parsons manufactures first-class light, open and top buggies, and makes a specialty of gentlemen's $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ road wagons. The manufactory is located at Austin, one of Chicago's immediate suburbs.

✓ **HENRY WILLETTS CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY**, located at 80 and 82 East Twelfth street, was established in 1857; he has about \$45,000 invested, and employs 40 hands, to whom he disburses weekly \$600; the value of his annual production is about \$100,000. He manufactures principally buggies and carriages, and is also a dealer in all kinds of heavy and light car-

riages. Mr. Willett's establishment is one of the most convenient and commodious of the kind in the city. Has a full line of carriages at the Exposition.

✓ **ROSSOW BROS. & CO.'S WAGON MANUFACTORY**, at 128 to 134 Chicago avenue, was established in 1859; the capital invested is \$50,000, and 40 hands are employed, on a monthly pay-roll of \$2,000; they turn out annually about \$75,000 worth of wagons. They make the manufacture of farm wagons a specialty. The establishment is complete—turning out the wagons complete from the raw material. The works were entirely destroyed in the great fire of October 9, 1871, but were immediately rebuilt on a larger scale, and by the first of December following were in complete running order again.

THE GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE WORKS—731 to 735 State street—**HAYDE & O'BRIAN**, Proprietors—were established in 1869; capital invested, \$18,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, about \$36,000. Manufacture light carriages, buggies and trotting wagons principally; also do a general repairing business. The works were burned out in the great fire at 83 and 85 Quincy street, but were running again in full force at the present location in three weeks or less.

THE WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of **P. SMITH & Co.**—53 and 55 North Wells street—was established in 1862, and they have about \$14,000 invested in the business. They employ 22 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$350. The value of their annual production is \$60,000. The specialty of this establishment is the manufacture of light wagons, carriages, milk and market wagons, and family carriages. Messrs. Smith & Co.'s works, near their present location, were entirely destroyed in the great fire, but with the real Chicago pluck they at once erected temporary quarters, and in two weeks were running again in full force.

J. S. TOWER & CO.'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—located at 105 to 109 South Clinton street—was established in 1868, with a capital of \$20,000. They employ 25 workmen, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400. The value of their annual production

is placed at \$85,000. They manufacture principally carriages, buggies and light wagons. The establishment is represented in the great Exposition by a full line of its manufacture.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of JOHN H. KLINE — at 50 West Adams street — is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, it having been established in 1851 — twenty-two years ago. Mr. Kline has about \$25,000 invested in the business, and employs 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$450. He turns out annually about \$50,000 worth of carriages, buggies and light wagons, which he makes a specialty of his manufacture. He has carriages and buggies at the Exposition.

P. CAMPBELL established his Carriage Manufactory at 259 South Canal street, in 1868, with a capital of about \$11,000. He employs 50 hands with a weekly pay-roll of \$500. He turns out, as a specialty of his manufacture, about 300 buggies a year; also does a general repairing business. Value of his annual production, about \$30,000.

GARLAND, HOLMES & CO.'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, at 50 and 52 North Canal street, was established in 1862, on a capital of \$25,000. They employ about 25 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,000. The value of their annual production is \$30,000. Fine, light carriages and "Concord Buggies" they make a specialty of their manufacture. Messrs. Garland & Holmes came from Boston (where they were engaged in the same line of manufacture) on account of the greater facilities in Chicago for their business.

GEORGE H. YONG'S WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—**W. WHARTON**, Superintendent—corner of West Lake and Green streets—was established in 1867, with a capital of \$15,000. About 45 hands are employed, with a weekly pay-roll of \$500. Value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufactures all kinds of wagons and carriages.

L. C. MECKEL'S WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — at 109 and 111 East Twelfth street — was established in 1862; present capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 20, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300; value of annual

production, \$35,000. The manufacture of express and spring wagons is a specialty of this establishment, though buggies are also manufactured.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of C. STONE, 418 West Lake street, was established in 1868; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 15; pay-roll, \$200 weekly — value of annual production, about \$25,000. Manufactures principally buggies, carriages and pie-wagons; also does a general repairing and jobbing business.

N. WELTER & CO.'S WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — at 30 South Jefferson street — was established in 1865 on a capital of \$10,000. They employ 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150, turning out an annual value of \$30,000. The manufacture of truck wagons is a specialty of this establishment, though carriages are also manufactured.

THE WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of JACOB PRESS — at 62 and 64 North Halsted street — was established in 1858; capital invested at present, \$15,000; number of employes, 15, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufactures carriages, buggies and wagons of all descriptions.

JOHN SCHMITT & CO., in 1872, established a Wagon Manufactory, at 555 and 557 Archer avenue, with a capital of about \$2,000. They employ four hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$60, and turn out \$10,000 worth of wagons in a year. They manufacture heavy and light wagons, and do a general repairing.

THE TRUCK AND WAGON MANUFACTORY of F. KERZIKOWSKY — at 801 West Lake street — was established in 1871, on a capital of \$5,000. He employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150. The value of his annual production is \$15,000. He manufactures especially heavy trucks, heavy and light wagons, and does a general repairing business.

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY of GEORGE KHUNEN — corner of North Clark and Superior streets — was established in 1859; capital invested at present, \$20,000;

number of employes, 15, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$150; value of annual production, \$35,000. The manufacture consists principally of buggies, carriages and express wagons. The works were burned out on the same site in the great fire, and everything destroyed, without any insurance. Nevertheless, building was commenced at once, and in December following the manufacture of wagons was in full operation.

J. J. CONNELLY'S WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY was established at 175 West Adams street, in 1872, with a capital of about \$5,000, and 12 employes, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$100. The value of annual production is about \$12,000. Manufactures especially road wagons; also buggies and light carriages, which stand high for excellence and perfection of workmanship and material.

JOHN WOLLER — in rear of 320 Milwaukee avenue — commenced the manufacture of heavy wagons in 1872. He has about \$2,000 invested, and with three hands turns out about \$3,000 worth of new wagons to order, exclusive of quite a large business in repairing.

THE WAGON MANUFACTORY of **MORRIS WEYH**, at 213 Eighteenth street, was established in 1868, with a capital of \$1,000; he employs 5 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75, and turns out \$20,000 worth of wagons and buggies annually.

AUGUST THIELE established a Wagon Factory at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Eleventh street in 1857, where he now employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100; the value of his annual production is about \$20,000. Manufactures all kinds of wagons.

FRED GERBER'S WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, 182 Twentieth street, was established in 1870, on a capital of \$2,500; he employs 5 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75, and turns out \$10,000 worth of wagons and carriages annually.

MILLER & LEIBT'S WAGON MANUFACTORY — at 28 Blue Island avenue and 289 South Halsted street — was estab-

lished in 1869 ; capital invested, \$5,000 ; number of employes, 10, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150 ; value of annual production, \$15,000. This firm make the manufacture of "business wagons" a specialty ; also manufacture express and delivery wagons, and do a general repairing business.

THE WAGON MANUFACTORY of POSSEHL & BULOW, at 217 Eighteenth street, was established in 1869, on a capital of \$3,000 ; they employ 4 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75, and turn out an annual value of \$25,000. They manufacture all kinds of wagons.

J. H. CARSON'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, at 344 Wabash avenue, was established in 1872 ; capital invested, \$25,000 ; number of employes, 6 ; weekly pay-roll, \$100 ; value of annual production, \$30,000. Renewing second-hand carriages is a specialty ; also manufactures light carriages and buggies.

G. WETTERLUND established a Carriage Manufactory at 141 and 143 West Lake street in 1859 ; employs 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$160, and manufactures carriages and buggies.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY of **FRED. GERBER** — corner of Quincy and Franklin streets — was established in 1868 ; capital invested at present, \$25,000. They employ about 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$600. The value of their annual production is about \$50,000. This firm manufacture heavy freight and express wagons ; also carriages and buggies. Their specialty is repairing. They were burned out in the great fire, on Franklin, between Randolph and Washington streets, where they started temporarily immediately after. They put up their present building, which is of brick, and removed their works into it in about nine months after the fire.

P. HAHN'S WAGON MANUFACTORY — at 264 Chicago avenue — was established as long ago as 1855, and did a thriving business up to the time of the great fire, when it was entirely destroyed, and Mr. Hahn's insurance was worthless. The present capital is only \$2,000, and but five hands are employed, with a

weekly pay-roll of \$75; value of annual production, about \$7,000. He manufactures heavy and light wagons, and does a general repairing business.

BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES.

There are three quite extensive manufactories of this character in the city, each doing a large business. Nor is it surprising, when it is understood that the wants of the babies are imperative, and can not be put off like those of grown-up people.

NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.—ADOLPH SHOENINGER, Superintendent—495 to 499 North Wells street. The business was established in 1865 by Westerman & Shoeninger, who were burned out and totally ruined by the great fire. The present Company was organized immediately after the fire—buildings erected, and the business running again in November, 1871. Capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 65, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,000; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture baby carriages, perambulators, hobby-horses, sleighs and velocipedes; toy wagons for children, etc. This is one of the largest manufactories of the kind in the West. Its goods are sent to St. Louis, Cincinnati and most Western cities. Represented in the Exposition by a full line of their goods, in Department B, Section 8.

EXCELSIOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY—H. WILLS & Co., Proprietors—378, 380, 382 Fifth avenue—was established in 1871; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 50, with a weekly pay-roll of \$500; value of annual production, \$65,000. Manufacture children's carriages, perambulators, hobby-horses, boys' and girls' sleighs, toy wagons, etc., all of the most elegant style and finish. This establishment is represented in the great Exposition by a full line of carriages, hobby-horses, etc.

JAMES B. THOMAS' BABY CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, at 114 North Peoria street, was established in 1859—the oldest in this branch of manufacture in the city; capital invested, \$35,000. employs 40 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400, and

turns out annually about \$30,000 worth of goods. Manufactures all styles of baby carriages, perambulators, hobby-horses, sleighs, etc. Supplies several of the leading wholesale dealers in this city.

SCRAPER AND DITCHER MANUFACTORIES.

THE CHICAGO SCRAPER AND DITCHER CO.—W. T. NICHOLS, President — office 56 La Salle street — established in 1871, with a capital stock of \$40,000. The Company employs 15 to 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$300 to \$400; value of annual production, \$40,000 to \$50,000. The Company was organized especially for the manufacture of the Chicago Scraper, which has the reputation of excelling all other scrapers in use, in efficiency.

JOSHUA EDWARDS' GRADER AND DITCHER MANUFACTORY—J. SCHAFF, Superintendent — 627 South Halsted street — was established in 1871; capital invested, \$10,000 — employs 12 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200, and turns out 30 machines a year, valued at \$25,000. The manufacture of the Warrchope Grader and Ditcher is the specialty of the establishment.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORIES.

THE HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO.—143 and 145 South Canal street — GEO. P. ROSS, Secretary; H. L. HALL, Superintendent — was established in 1870, with a capital stock of \$25,000; the number of employes is 25, and the annual production is \$30,000 pairs of gloves, valued at \$50,000. The weekly pay-roll is about \$250. The manufacture of Hall's Patent Husking Glove is the specialty of the works.

✓ **THE FURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING CO.**—O. FURST, President; D. BRADLEY, Treasurer; J. H. BRADLEY, Secretary — warehouse and office, 57 to 63 North Desplaines street — is one of the pioneer establishments of the city, having been established in 1854. The capital invested is \$600,000, and the number of employes, 300, with a weekly pay-roll of \$3,000.

The annual production of these immense works is 25,000 plows; 5,000 cultivators; 4,000 sulky rakes; 2,000 harrows; 5,000 railroad scrapers; and 2,000 wheelbarrows; the whole being valued at \$700,000. The manufacture of the "Garden City Clipper Plow" is a specialty. This plow has become immensely popular with the farmers throughout the Northwest — as far as California and Oregon — and as far east as New York and Vermont. This establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by some 80 samples of its manufactures.

✓ THE CHICAGO PLOW CO. — N. S. BOUTON, President; E. P. WHITEHEAD, Vice President; E. G. SHUMWAY, Secretary; C. F. BOUTON, Superintendent — corner of Archer avenue and Wallace street — was established in 1867, with a capital stock of \$165,000. The Company employ 100 hands, with a monthly payroll of \$4,000, and turn out 12,000 plows annually, valued at \$225,000. The works were first started in Naperville, Ill., and were moved into the city in the fall of 1872. The special manufacture of the Company is plows, but they also manufacture a large line of other implements used in agriculture. These works are represented in the great Inter-State Exposition by a full line of the articles manufactured.

UNION EGG CARRIER CO. — A. H. BRYANT, Secretary and Manager — was established in 1870, at 143 and 145 South Clinton street, with a capital of \$20,000; employ 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$150; turn out 40,000 carriers, valued at \$35,000 a year. Manufacture exclusively the Patent Egg Carrier. The only manufactory of the kind in the city.

✓ C. H. McCORMICK & BROS.' REAPER WORKS, were established in 1846; the capital invested is very large, probably in the millions; number of employes, 800; monthly pay-roll, about \$57,000; production at present, 125 finished combined reaping and mowing machines per day. The original reaper works were located near the mouth of the river, on the North Side, where they were totally destroyed in the great fire. The present works are situated on the west branch of the south branch of the Chicago river, near the intersection of Blue Island and Western avenues, where they occupy an enclosed area of 23 acres

of ground. The buildings, five stories high, occupy three sides of a square, each side 360 feet long, with the engine room and a four-story middle building between the two wings. The floor surface of the works would cover an area of six acres. The works consist of the wood department, full of machinery, such as upright, circular, cross-cut and band saws, planers, boring, mortising, tenoning, matching, shaping, and smoothing machines; the iron department, including punch presses, shears that cut a bar of iron 4x1 inch as though it were a sheet of tin plate; the blacksmith shop with its trip hammers, bolt-forging machines, turning out 3,000 to 4,000 bolts per day each, and the skillful blacksmiths themselves making reaper fingers; the foundry, a building 255x90 feet, all under one roof, well lighted, including two furnaces, each capable of melting 30 tons of pig iron, where all the castings that enter into the composition of reapers are turned out — fire-proof safes in which all the patterns are kept — ovens for baking “cores” for moulding purposes, etc.; the iron finishing department, with its iron lathes of all sizes for turning and dressing, drills, upright and horizontal, for drilling holes in the various iron and steel pieces, iron planers, key seat cutters, screw cutters and nut tappers, straightening machines and gear cutter; the sickle shops where the sickles are cut from Sheffield sheet steel by ingenious machinery. The patent dry-house, where the lumber is seasoned, is a building by itself in the inclosure. It is large enough to take in lumber by the car load. Adjoining the dry-house is the extensive lumber yard, where pine, white ash, hickory, rock elm, maple, oak and white-wood lumber is stacked up. All the machinery of this immense establishment is driven by one 300 horse power low-pressure engine, the fly-wheel of which, alone, weighs over 16 tons. The steam is supplied by five immense boilers, from the boiler works of C. Mason. The extensive cellar room under the entire building is used for the storage of bar iron, sheet steel, sheet zinc, copper, brass wire and finished castings.

BRIDGE AND CAR WORKS.

F. E. CANDA & CO., BRIDGE AND CAR WORKS—J. W. SAVIN, General Manager; J. E. DORAN, Master Car Builder—located corner Blue Island avenue and Robey street—were established in 1872; capital invested, \$350,000; number of employes, 225; monthly pay-roll, \$11,500; have a capacity of production, in value, of about \$3,000,000 annually. This Company make a specialty of bridge building; have constructed bridges for the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.; also the bridges and all the equipments of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Co. They also build passenger and freight cars, street railway cars, turn-tables, water stations, frogs, crossings, switch stands, etc.

THE BRIDGE AND CAR WORKS of WELLS, FRENCH & Co.—G. F. SCOVILLE, Superintendent—were established in 1866; employ 300 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$18,000 to \$20,000; annual production, 1,200 freight cars, and 10,000 feet of bridging; value, \$1,250,000. The specialty of the Company is the manufacture of railroad cars and the building of bridges. The works are located near the corner of Blue Island avenue and West Twenty-second street. Office, Hawley Block, corner Dearborn and Madison streets.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD WORKS—located on South Park avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets—H. O. WADLIE, Superintendent—employ 450 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$25,300; and turn out \$1,000,000 worth of cars, etc. It is, to all intents and purposes, one of the manufacturing establishments of Chicago.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.—A. B. STONE, President; W. C. TAYLOR, Secretary and Treasurer; E. HEMBERLE, W. G. COOLIDGE, Engineers—works corner Egan and Stewart avenues; office, 210 La Salle street, corner Adams—was established in 1852; capital stock, \$600,000; number of employes, 800; monthly pay-roll, \$50,000; value of annual production, \$2,000,000. The specialty of the Company is the building of bridges, roofs, etc. Among many others, they have erected the following prominent bridges and roofs—Missouri River bridge at Omaha, Neb.; Mis-

souri River bridge at Leavenworth, Kan.; Missouri River bridge at ———. This Company is now building a bridge to replace the one that fell at Dixon, Illinois, last spring, with such disastrous results. Build iron, combination, and Howe truss railroad and highway bridges.

FIRE APPARATUS MANUFACTORIES.

FIRE APPARATUS MANUFACTORY of GEORGE W. HANNIS, 74 and 76 Michigan street— was established in 1854 — capital invested, \$25,000 — number of employes, 23, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,800. The value of his annual production is \$75,000. Manufactures hose carts, hook and ladder trucks and fire apparatus generally. Burned out in the great fire in the same location, and had his present buildings erected and was in running order in ten days after. Mr. Hannis' establishment is represented in the great Exposition by Hose Carts, Hook and Ladder Trucks, with their complements of Hooks and Ladders.

THE BABCOCK MANUFACTURING CO.—VAN H. HIGGINS, President; ANSON STAGER, Vice-President; F. W. FARWELL, Treasurer; W. W. BURDOW, Assistant Secretary; J. C. DAVISON, Superintendent of Agencies; J. A. KLEY, Superintendent of Factory; GEO. MATHEWS, Advertising Agent. The counting room, 81 and 83 Washington street — factory, 325 to 331 S. Desplaines street. Manufacture the Babcock Fire Extinguisher of all styles, sizes and patterns. These machines are fast becoming co-extensive with civilization. Already they are sent to Moscow, Constantinople, Rio Janeiro, Yokohama, Alaska, Chili, Peru, etc. There are general agents in every state of the Union. The principle upon which these machines are made is a French invention, and was first introduced into this country in 1866, at Boston, but through imperfect mechanical construction was not a success until brought to Chicago, where, by the exertions of some well known Chicago men, among whom were J. V. Farwell, Van H. Higgins, Mathew Laflin, Anson Stager, and others, the utility of the apparatus was proved, and its value can best be appreciated by its popularity. It may well be called in fact a purely Chicago enterprise. The Company was organized

in 1869, with a capital stock of \$375,000 — number of employes, 260, with a monthly pay and salary roll of \$12,500 — gross production, in 1872, in value, was — trucks, \$15,000; engines, \$120,000; extinguishers, \$400,000; tanks, \$25,000; total value of annual production, \$560,000. From these figures it will be seen that this is one of the largest manufacturing establishments of the city. The works are represented in the grand Inter-State Exposition by 100 Extinguishers, 1 Engine, 1 Truck and 1 set of Tanks.

SPRING BED BOTTOM MANUFACTORIES.

✓ WHITTLESEY & PETERS' WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS MANUFACTORY — office, 129 La Salle street — was established in 1870; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 25 to 30; weekly pay-roll, \$200 to \$250; annual production, 8,000 to 10,000 mattresses, valued at \$901,000. Manufacture principally Peters' Improved Woven Wire Mattress, which they claim to be the best in the market; the fabric being of the best quality — cold-drawn spring wire tinned — with frames of seasoned hard maple, secured at corners by plates of malleable iron. They make both the ordinary style and the adjustable mattress, in which the tension of fabric may be changed at will. The factory is located at 23 and 25 Randolph street. The establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by samples of both styles of their manufacture.

SPRING BED AND COT MANUFACTORY — L. C. BOYINGTON, Proprietor — 753 to 757 State street — established in 1862; capital invested, \$20,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; annual production, 15,000 spring beds and cots. Was burned out in the great fire, near the corner of La Salle and Randolph streets. Resumed business in a week after the fire at 557 State, and subsequently removed to the present quarters. Is represented in the Exposition by spring beds and cots of his manufacture.

W. F. HUNTINGTON & CO.'S SPRING BED MANUFACTORY — 272 State street — was established in 1861; capital, about \$10,000; number of employes, 5; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of production, \$15,000 to \$20,000. Manufacture

the Huntington Patent Spring Beds and Cots; is the oldest manufacturer in that line in the city. They were burned out in the great fire, at 232 Dearborn street; started the business again at 430 State street, in less than two weeks after.

YEOMAN & GATES' SPRING BED MANUFACTORY
— 296 and 298 State street — established in 1868; capital invested, about \$5,000; number of employes, 6; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; annual production, 14,000 beds, valued at \$40,000. They manufacture the Yoeman Patent Spring Bed Bottoms, Cots and Wire Mattresses. This work has grown to its present dimensions from a small beginning, through the indomitable perseverance and energy of Mr. Yoeman. He was burned out in the great fire, but started again in three days, at 814½ West Lake street.

PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTORY.

THE CHICAGO TAYLOR PRINTING PRESS CO. — S. P. ROUNDS, President; E. L. ROUNDS, Cashier and Secretary; office, 175 Monroe street — was established in 1867; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 50 to 100; weekly pay-roll, average, \$500; value of annual production, \$155,000. Manufacture the celebrated Improved Chicago Taylor Drum Power Printing Press; the Washington Hand Printing Press; Proof Presses, and all kinds of Printing Machinery. These works have been a marked success from the day of their establishment, never having been able to keep up with their orders. They are supplying all the principal cities of the Northwest, portions of the South, Southwest, the Territories and the Pacific coast. The factory is located at 13, 15 and 17 North Jefferson street.

SILVER SMELTING FURNACES.

THE SWANSEA SILVER SMELTING AND REFINING CO. — ADAM SMITH, President — was established in 1870; capital stock, \$600,000; number of employes, about 200; monthly pay-roll, \$8,000 to \$12,000; production, gold and silver bullion and lead — annual value, \$3,000,000. These works — represented

by ADAM SMITH & SON — are located on Jefferson street, between Madison and Washington streets. The ores and crude bullion come from Utah, Colorado, Nevada and Montana—the larger portion of it from Utah.

THE BRIGHTON SILVER SMELTING AND REFINING CO.—ADAM SMITH, President—was established in 1872; capital stock, \$300,000; number of employes, about 150; monthly pay-roll, \$4,000 to \$10,000; value of annual production, \$2,000,000. Produce gold and silver bullion and lead from the ores and crude bullion transported by railway from the mines of Utah, Colorado, Nevada and Montana.

These smelting and refining furnaces have been established to meet a want—long felt by the miners of the precious ores in our Western Territories—of smelting and refining furnaces, to save the transportation of these ores to eastern cities or to England. The works have proved a perfect success, so far. The Brighton Works are also represented by ADAM SMITH & SON.

MANUFACTURES IN IRON AND WOOD—SUMMARY.

Manufactures in iron and wood, of every kind.....	58
Total capital invested.....	\$6,112,500
“ number of employes.....	4,816
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	\$19,870
“ amount paid monthly.....	196,100
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	288,203
“ wages paid per year.....	3,386,436
“ value of production for the year.....	17,419,500

Comprising:

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Wagon and carriage manuf....	37	\$1,242,500	1,173	\$67,126	\$2,534,500
Agricultural inplem't “ ..	7	1,500,000	1,272	77,468	6,285,000
Car and bridge works.....	4	1,950,000	1,775	104,800	7,250,000
Fire apparatus works.....	2	400,000	283	14,300	635,000
Hoisting apparatus works...	3	110,000	260	14,000	570,000
Spring bed works.....	5	50,000	53	2,000	145,000

Of the whole number of manufactories in iron and wood—58—twenty-six were established previous to 1860.

MANUFACTURES IN METALS OTHER THAN IRON.

BRASS FOUNDRIES.

NORTHSIDE BRASS WORKS — WILD & HILLS, Proprietors; T. S. WILD, Superintendent — 79 Michigan street — established in 1865; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 30, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,500; value of annual production, \$100,000. This firm manufactures all kinds of brass castings and fittings, all descriptions of plumbers', brewers', and distillers' brass goods, engine trimmings, Babbit metals, spelter and tinners' solder; but make a specialty of Brown's Patent Steam and Air Whistles, and Seibert's Lubricator, two articles that are fast taking the place of all rivals in their particular lines.

✓ **L. WOLFF'S COPPER AND BRASS WORKS** — 109 and 111 West Lake street — established in 1855; capital invested, about \$175,000; employs 150 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,500; value of annual production, \$350,000. Manufacture every description of plumbers' goods, copper boilers and bathtubs; brass work for water, steam and gas; copperware for hotels and confectioners' use. The manufacture of plumbers' supplies a specialty; also manufacture alcohol and other stills on the latest and most approved principles, and continuous stills to run alcohol direct from the grain. Mr. Wolff's establishment is represented at the grand Industrial Exposition by a full line of goods of his manufacture.

EDWARD SMEETH'S COPPER AND BRASS FOUNDRY, 125 West Randolph street, is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city, having been established in 1853; the capital invested is about \$30,000, and he employs 30 hands,

turning out annually \$75,000 in value; his weekly pay-roll is about \$400. He makes a specialty of heavy copper work for grain and alcohol distillers and for rolling-mills; also heavy brass castings, and the manufacture of milk-cans. This establishment is represented at the Exposition by a full line of its more prominent productions.

GOSHORN, FONTAYNE & CO.'S GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY — 314 and 316 State street — established February 1st, 1873; capital invested, \$80,000; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$1,125; value of annual production, probably \$100,000. Manufacture chandeliers, fixtures and fittings of all descriptions, bronze statuary, etc. This is the only manufactory of the kind in the West. The works occupy the entire elegant stone front double store (314 and 316 State street), five stories, 50x90 feet, and the business is in successful operation with the most gratifying prospects. They have manufactured all the fixtures for the Inter-State Exposition building.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO.—ELSON T. WRIGHT, President, 17 South Canal street — established in 1867; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$350; value of annual production, \$125,000. The manufacture of "Star Metal," for railway journal bearings, a specialty. The Company furnish the majority of the leading railroads of the West and South; also have large facilities for manufacturing brass goods of all descriptions.

CHICAGO BRASS WORKS—J. GRAHAM, W. VEAZEY and W. JOHNSON, Proprietors — established in 1872, at 40 South Jefferson street; capital invested, \$4,000; number of employes, 13; weekly pay-roll, \$130; value of annual products, \$12,000. The manufacture of plumbers' brass works, ale and beer cocks is made a specialty, an ample market for which is found in the city.

O. OWENS' BRASS FOUNDRY, at 224 and 226 Washington street, was established in 1857; capital invested, including buildings, \$60,000; he employs 50 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$600; the value of annual production about \$100,000. He makes the manufacture of brass goods generally a specialty; also

manufactures steam fittings. He was burned out in the great fire in the same location, and has since erected a fine brick building, 40 by 160 feet, four stories and basement in height. Mr. Owens' establishment is represented in the great Exposition by a full line of his manufacture.

NORTHWESTERN COPPER WORKS—HOLMBERG & STARK, Proprietors, 64 Michigan street—established in 1862; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 10, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$15,000. The specialty of this establishment is the manufacture of alcohol apparatus, distillery and brewery work. It was destroyed in the great fire at 63 and 65 North Wells street, and rebuilt at the present location in three weeks after.

ALEXANDER BARNET'S BRASS FOUNDRY, 87 Franklin street, was established in 1859, with a capital of about \$1,000. Three hands are employed; who turn out about \$5,000 in value annually. This foundry was burned out in the same location in the great fire.

THE UNION BRASS MANUFACTURING CO.—J. HALL DOW, President; **C. A. HITCHCOCK**, Superintendent—at the corner of Ohio and North Franklin streets—established in 1869; has a capital stock of \$150,000, and employs 100 hands. In reply to an inquiry for the desired information, the President politely informed us it was none of our business.

THE CHICAGO R. R. LANTERN MANUFACTURING CO., established in 1873, at the corner of Ontario and North Franklin streets, has the same capital stock and the same President; any further information was refused in the same terms.

BAGGAGE-CHECK MANUFACTORY of **W. W. WILCOX**—148 West VanBuren street—established in 1872; capital invested, about \$4,000; employs 8 hands, mostly boys, to attend the machines, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75; value of annual production, \$18,000. Manufactures exclusively railroad baggage-checks. The only manufactory of the kind in the West. Came from Boston to Chicago on account of the greater facilities for

manufacture and distribution. His dies are all made in this city. Mr. Wilcox is represented in the grand Exposition by a case of baggage-checks.

THE CLIFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.—P. E. MAYHEW, Proprietor—at 195 West Madison street—established in 1871; employs 20 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufactures brass steam fittings as a specialty; also does all kinds of brass work, and carries on a general brass foundry business.

E. P. PEACOCK'S DIE-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 143 and 145 S. Clinton street, was founded in 1861, with a capital of \$10,000, and employs 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufactures models, patent articles, cutting dies, press work, etc.

CROSBY & MESSER'S MACHINE SHOP, corner of Jefferson and West Lake streets, was established in 1870, with a capital of \$20,000; number of employes, 18, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$200; value of annual production about \$35,000. Manufacture machinery models, dies, etc.; also manufacture Messer's improved press for printing railroad tickets, pillar stamps, canceling stamps, eyelet machines, etc.

SEWING-MACHINE ATTACHMENTS MANUFACTORY of N. BARNUM—259 East Randolph street—established in 1870; capital about \$3,000; employs 5 hands; weekly pay-roll, 100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures exclusively sewing machine attachments.

TYPE FOUNDRIES.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY—MARDER, LUSE & Co., Proprietors—139 and 141 Monroe street—was established in 1845; present capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 120; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$2,000; value of annual production, \$380,000. Manufacture printing type of various styles and sizes; also, stereotypes, electrotypes, and printers' materials generally.

This is the pioneer type foundry of the city, and has grown to its present dimensions from a small beginning, having passed through many vicissitudes during its eighteen years' existence. It was completely burned out in the great conflagration, but started immediately after the fire, on West Washington street, where Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co. made themselves famous, and endeared themselves to every printer in the city, by their prompt action in procuring and furnishing, in the shortest possible time, the material with which to start their respective printing offices again. They now occupy an immense building, planned and erected with especial reference to the accommodation of their business. Their patrons are everywhere, throughout the Southwest, West, and Northwest, wherever printing is done. This establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by one Potter Press and one steam Type Casting Machine.

THE MECHANICS' TYPE FOUNDRY — Wm. Pigott, President; N. R. Lyman, Vice President; John Cresswell, Secretary — 81 and 83 Jackson street — established in 1872; incorporated in 1873; capital stock, \$50,000; number of employes, 20; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$60,000. This foundry was established by an association of workmen, and is already meeting with a fair promise of success. They receive orders from all parts of the Northwest.

✓ **S. P. ROUNDS**, Manufacturer of Printing Presses and Printers' Materials — 175 East Monroe street — established the business in 1848; present capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, about \$300; does a business of \$200,000 annually. Mr. Rounds runs as a specialty an extensive electrotype foundry; also an extensive dealer in every description of printers' materials, and is the sole agent for the celebrated Johnson Type Foundry of Philadelphia. He has fitted out, complete, over five hundred printing offices in the last quarter of a century.

THE ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY — G. H. Schauppe, Superintendent — 61 West Lake street — was established in 1872; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 20; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$700; value of annual production,

\$25,000. Manufacture various styles and sizes of printing type, and deal in printing material generally.

ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY.

A. ZEESE & CO., Stereotypers and Electrotypers — 114 East Monroe street — established the business in 1861; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$25,000. Mr. Zeese was burned out in the great conflagration, at 84 Dearborn street, and was fairly running with entirely new machinery three weeks after the fire, at 17 North Jefferson street. He is the oldest electrotypewriter in Chicago, doing the first of that kind of work at 155 Randolph street in 1856.

LEAD MANUFACTURES.

✓ THE GARDEN CITY LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS — N. LISSBERGER & Co., Proprietors — corner of Clinton and Jackson streets — were established early in the year 1873; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$200; annual production, 1,800,000 lbs. lead pipe, valued at \$180,000. Manufacture Lissberger's Patent Tin Incased Pipe. This pipe — which has already become so deservedly popular, on account of its great superiority over the common lead pipe for conducting water — is manufactured solely at these Works. As its cost is only one cent per lb. above the common pipe, it is destined to come into general favor and entirely supersede all other kinds now in use. A full variety of plumbers' stock and all kinds of metal are for sale, also, at the lowest prices in the market.

THE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO. — E. W. BLATCHFORD, President; N. CORWITH, Vice-President; C. F. GATES, Treasurer — 70 North Clinton street — was established in 1867; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 16; weekly pay-roll, \$225; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture improved finished drop and buck shot, balls and bar lead. The Works consume 8,000 lbs. of lead daily. Also manufacture lead pipe, sheet, bar and pig lead.

GOLD LEAF.

GEO. H. REEVES, Manufacturer of Gold Leaf—37 Washington street—established the business in 1872; has about \$2,000 invested; employs 7 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$300; value of annual production, \$12,000. These are the only works of the kind in the city; also takes orders for gold foil and silver leaf.

TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO.—ANSON STAGER, President; ELISHA GRAY, Secretary; E. M. BARTON, Superintendent—220 E. Kinzie street, was established in 1872; capital stock, \$150,000; number of employes, 115; weekly pay-roll, \$1,600; value of annual production, \$250,000. This is the only establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The specialty of the Company is the manufacture of telegraph instruments and supplies. The factory occupies a brick building, 86 x 140 feet in size. Previous to the incorporation of the Company the business was carried on by Messrs. Gray & Barton.

JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES.

WATCH CASE MANUFACTORY—FRED. BLAUER, Proprietor, 182 State street—was established in 1868; employs 23 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$250; value of annual production, \$43,000. Manufactures exclusively fine gold and silver watch cases. His market is mostly with watch dealers in the city. This is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. Was burned out at the corner Lake and LaSalle streets; commenced work immediately after the fire in a stable at 468 Wabash avenue.

✓ JUERGENS & ANDERSEN, Manufacturers of Jewelry—235 Wabash avenue, corner of Jackson street—established the business in 1854; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 42; monthly pay-roll, \$1,900; value of annual production,

\$150,000. Manufactures in fine gold and silver jewelry, etc., form their specialty. They are the oldest manufacturing jewelers in the city, and have established a reputation for excellent workmanship and honorable dealing second to none in the Northwest. They were burned out in the great conflagration, and commenced business again at 44 Eldridge court November 1st after the fire.

J. STEINMETZ, Jewelry Manufacturer—182 State street—established the business in 1873; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$163; value of production, \$3,500 per month. Manufactures fine jewelry of every description; diamond rings a specialty.

JOSEPH LEIFF, Manufacturer of Jewelry—87 Washington street—established the business in 1860; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, six; weekly pay-roll, \$120; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufactures all kinds of jewelry.

LOCK MANUFACTORIES.

MAURICE WHITTINGHAM & CO.'S Lock Manufactory, at 84 West Madison street, was established in 1871; capital invested, \$20,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150; value of annual production, about \$40,000. Manufacture burglar-proof, bank and safe-deposit locks—detector cabinet, book and spring padlocks, night latches, etc.

J. F. WOLLENSAK, Locksmith—228 La Salle street—established in 1860; capital invested, \$14,000; number of employes, 14; monthly pay-roll, \$680; value of annual production, \$28,000. Manufacture locks, bell trimmings, keys, transom lifters and miscellaneous hardware.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING WORKS.

CHAS. BERANGER, Gold and Silver Plater—182 State street—established the business in 1867; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$18,000. Makes a specialty of re-plating jewelry;

also re-plates all kinds of plated ware. Was burned out at 118 Clark street; started immediately after the fire on West Adams street.

LETICHE & FLOOD, Silver Platers, etc.—27 West Randolph street—established the business in 1872; capital invested, about \$2,000; employ 6 hands, with weekly pay-roll of \$100; value of annual production, about \$10,000. Do a general silver-plating business; also manufacture speaking tubes, whistles, iron and plated sash bars for store fronts, bank and balcony rail, etc.

GRAEF & FIELDS, Silver Platers, etc.—29 West Randolph street—established the business in 1861; capital invested, about \$3,000; number of employes, 4; weekly pay-roll, about \$80; value of annual production, about \$8,000. Do a general silver-plating business as a specialty; also manufacture fine gold and silver harness mountings, carriage and house platings, etc.

M. POWERS, Silver Plater and Manufacturer of Carriage and Coach Mountings and Trimmings—52 West Madison street—established the business in 1868; has a capital invested of \$8,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$30,000. Makes a specialty of the manufacture of trimmings and mountings for fine carriages. Some of the finest work produced in the Northwest is from this establishment.

METAL SIGN MANUFACTURERS.

S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO. Engravers and Manufacturers of Metal Signs—115 Franklin street—established the business in 1837; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 18; monthly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$25,000. This is another of the pioneer industries of Chicago in her village days. Do a general engraving business; die sinking, seal and stencil cutting, and manufacturing metal signs and door plates.

GARRETSON & DE BARRY, Metal Sign Manufacturers—240 E. Madison street—established the business in 1871; capital invested, about \$3,000; employ 5 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$250; value of annual production, \$5,000. Manufacture

metal signs and door plates as a specialty; also do a general engraving, die sinking and stencil cutting business.

W. B. STOOPS, Patent Sign Manufacturer—173 E. Madison street—established the business in 1870; employs 6 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75, and turns out per year \$5,000 worth of signs, and patent open work banner signs.

MANUFACTURES IN METALS OTHER THAN IRON—SUMMARY.

Manufactures in metals other than iron, of every kind.....	41
Total capital invested.....	\$2,770,000
“ number of employes.....	1,640
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	\$14,930
“ amount of wages paid monthly.....	56,155
“ wages paid per month.....	121,398
“ wages paid during the year.....	1,320,926
“ value of production for the year.....	8,474,500

Comprising:

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Brass foundries	12	\$573,000	554	\$28,000	\$1,232,000
Silver smelting works.....	2	900,000	350	22,000	5,000,000
Type and electrotype foundries ..	5	560,000	195	13,683	690,000
Vault-light manufactories.....	2	220,000	125	6,173	385,000
Telegraph instrum't manufact'ries	1	150,000	115	6,900	250,000
Gas fixtures manufactories.....	1	80,000	75	4,875	100,000
Lead works.....	2	125,000	28	1,806	330,000
Jewelry manufactories	3	50,000	60	1,226	212,000
Silver plating works.....	4	20,000	53	3,387	82,000
Watch-case manufactory.....	1	74,000	23	1,150	45,000
Baggage-check manufactory.....	1	4,000	8	400	18,000
Sewing machine attachm't manuf.	1	3,000	5	433	15,000
Locksmith works.....	2	34,000	24	1,330	68,000
Gold leaf manufactory.....	1	2,000	7	400	12,000
Metal sign manufactories	3	25,000	18	1,550	35,000

Of the whole number—41—six were established previous to 1860.

MANUFACTURES IN LEATHER.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

The Boot and Shoe Manufacture is fast becoming prominent among the industrial interests of the city. It is but a few years since our wholesale dealers depended upon the New England manufacturers for their entire supply of goods. Now most of them employ large forces of workmen, and manufacture, here in our midst, the goods for their immense jobbing trade.

✓ DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY — 29 and 31 Lake street — was established in 1846, and is the pioneer establishment in this line ; present capital invested, \$200,000 ; number of employes, 100 ; weekly pay-roll, \$2,000 ; annual production, 4,000 cases boots and shoes, valued at \$250,000. The firm was originally Ward & Doggett, who commenced wholesaling in 1846, when their sales for the first twelve months amounted to about \$9,000. Since that time their sales have steadily increased, until now they are nearly one and a half millions of dollars annually, and this year will reach fully that figure. Their custom work is well known as the best manufactured in Chicago.

✓ C. M. HENDERSON & CO. — Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes — corner Madison and Franklin streets — established the business in 1851 ; present capital invested, \$250,000 ; number of employes, 150 ; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000 ; annual production, 125,000 pairs, valued at \$350,000. The firm of C. M. Henderson & Co. dealt in eastern goods exclusively until about twelve years ago, when they began to manufacture. They aimed from the first to make none but the best class of goods, and the result is

the reputation of their work is unexcelled, and the demand is continually increasing. The manufacturing department is but a portion of their business, as their aggregate sales amount to about \$2,000,000 per annum. They are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their boots and shoes.

✓ THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY of M. SELZ & Co. — 219 and 221 East Madison street — H. J. SAWYER, Superintendent — was established in 1871, with a capital of \$250,000; number of employes, 350; monthly pay-roll, \$10,000; annual production, 16,000 cases — value, \$1,000,000. Manufacture hand-made Pegged Boots and Shoes, which are claimed to be the best in the market. They are the largest manufacturers in the Northwest. Are represented in the Exposition by 100 cases of boots of their manufacture.

✓ T. B. WEBER & CO.'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY — 127 and 129 Market street — was established in 1864; capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; annual production, 3,000 cases; value, \$150,000. The firm was established as early as 1850, but did not commence to manufacture until 1864. In addition to their own manufacture, they keep a well selected stock of eastern made goods, and their entire sales amount to \$750,000 per annum. Manufacture only first quality of goods, and their demand is steadily increasing.

✓ PRATT & HALL'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY — 137 to 143 Market street, and 255 and 257 Monroe street — was established in 1869; employ 70 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,000; annual production, 45,000 pairs of boots and shoes; value, \$200,000. This establishment was founded by Mr. Joseph Pratt. They have recently enlarged the factory, and added eastern made goods to their stock. They make all kinds of goods, and warrant all their work; do an exclusive wholesale and jobbing business of their own and eastern made goods, at low figures. They are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their goods.

CROFOOT, STELLE & CO. — Manufacturers of Shoes — established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 75; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; annual production,

55,000 pairs of shoes; value, \$125,000. Manufacture shoes as a specialty. Are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

✓ M. D. WELLS & CO., Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, S. E. corner of Madison and Market streets—established the business in 1852. They employ 175 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$10,000; value of annual production, \$350,000. This firm is really one of the oldest boot and shoe concerns now in the city, having been established in 1848, as Wadsworth & Wells, subsequently the firm became F. C. & M. D. Wells, and in 1865, M. D. Wells & Co., the present company. They are now among the heaviest manufacturers in the city. They manufacture calf, kip and stoga boots of every description, for men, youths and boys. Their manufacture has a high reputation for excellence, both of stock and workmanship. They are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

✓ THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER—48 and 50 Wabash avenue—was established in 1863; employ 90 men, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,600; annual production, 72,000 pairs; value, \$250,000. The firm was originally PHELPS & DODGE, and commenced on a small scale; but this year their sales will reach \$1,000,000. They claim to have made the best boot in the West for the past seven years—their boots being all made on “Macomber’s Glove-Fitting Last,” the best in the world.

✓ GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, 34 and 36 Lake street, established the business in 1854; present capital invested, \$250,000; number of employes, 60; weekly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production, 3,500 cases; value, \$150,000. The firm commenced here in 1854 (and is among the oldest in the city) as retailers, and by energy, perseverance and a strict integrity and honorable dealing, worked their way up to their present position, and their sales this year will reach upwards of \$1,000,000.

✓ C. H. FARGO & CO., Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes—corner of Madison and Market streets—established in 1856; present capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 90;

weekly pay-roll, about \$1,600; annual production, 40,000 pairs; value, \$175,000. Messrs. FARGO & Co. commenced jobbing in 1856, and had their manufacturing business fully established in 1860—making them the oldest continuous wholesale manufacturers in the city. They have done much to establish the reputation of Chicago for making the best goods in the market. The above capital only shows the amount used in the factory. They do a large wholesale business in all grades of eastern goods as well as in their own work.

JOHN MULLIN'S BOOT MANUFACTORY, 67 Kinzie street, was established in 1852; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$400; annual production, 864 cases of boots; value, \$50,000. This is the oldest wholesale boot and shoe manufactory in the Northwest.

J. A. C. CURTIS' SHOE MANUFACTORY—24 State street—was established in 1865; present capital, \$100,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of annual production, \$150,000. Mr. Curtis, while yet quite a young man, started the business of manufacturing shoes with a small capital. Through a persistent energy and perseverance, and a strict attention to business, and thoroughly honorable dealing, he is now at the head of one of the finest exclusively ladies shoe manufacturing establishments in the city.

KING & ALLEN, Manufacturers of Ladies and Children's Shoes—77 LaSalle street—established the business in 1873; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture exclusively ladies', misses' and children's shoes.

GEO. L. CONGDON'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY—48 Milwaukee avenue—established in 1865; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufactures a general line of boots and shoes for the jobbing trade.

J. F. GREISEMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes—28 W. Madison street—established the business in 1864; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$250;

value of annual production, \$45,000. Manufactures a fine line of goods for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children's wear. The establishment stands well among the manufacturing houses of the city.

QUIRK & HALL'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY—264 W. Twelfth street—established in 1869; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$400; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture exclusively ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes. Among the largest manufacturers in this exclusive line in the city.

F. McPURLIN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY—657 North Halsted street—established in 1871; capital invested, \$5,000; employs 10 hands; pay-roll, about \$200 per week; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufactures a full line of fine wear for gents, ladies and misses, in French kid, patent leather and morocco.

HARNESS MANUFACTORIES.

The manufacture of Harness has not yet assumed the extent and importance that distinguishes a number of other branches of manufacture. There are a number of manufactories, but few of them of very great extent.

THE HARNESS MANUFACTORY of **SHORT & BRAYTON**—**E. E. HARDY**, Superintendent—181 Madison street—was established in 1871; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture as a specialty fine harness and collars.

C. W. EASTON, Harness Manufacturer—218 West Randolph street—established the business in 1871; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufactures all kinds of heavy and light harness.

NORTHWESTERN HARNESS MANUFACTORY—**W. J. RALPH**, Superintendent—213 State street—established by W.

J. RALPH in 1863, incorporated in 1870; employs 20 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$40,000. Manufactures principally fine coach and carriage harness and single harness. The establishment was burned out in the great fire at 194 State street, and commenced running again at the present location in November following.

THE HARNESS MANUFACTORY of BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State street, was established in 1869; capital invested, \$8,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufacture as a specialty fine light harness. Also dealers in whips and horse clothing. Were burned out at 91 East Randolph street in the great fire; commenced business again, at their present location, in a little over a month after.

IRA H. TUBBS, Harness Manufacturer, 59 West Madison street, established the business in 1871; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 7; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufacture specially light carriage harness, double and single, from plain to the finest heavily mounted harness. Will shortly enlarge the business, and do an exclusive jobbing trade.

THE HARNESS MANUFACTORY of T. G. CUSACK, 201 West Madison street, was established in 1873; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 8; pay-roll, about \$120; value of annual production, about \$10,000. Manufactures a full line of *fine* harness of every description, and keeps on hand a complete line of summer and winter horse clothing, whips, brushes, boots, lap robes, chamois sponges, oils, soaps, scrapers, etc., and every outfit for road track, park or stable.

A. DIPPE, Harness Manufacturer—75 West Lake street—established the business in 1864; capital, \$2,000; employs 4 hands; pay-roll, about \$100; value of production per year, \$5,000. Manufactures all kinds of light and heavy harness.

PETER SCHUSTER'S SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP, at 250 North Clark street, was established in 1867; capital invested, \$3,000; employs 5 to 7 hands; weekly pay-roll, about

\$100; value of annual production, \$7,000. Manufactures heavy and light double and single harness. Was burned out in the great fire, and started soon after on Milwaukee avenue. Returned to the present location last spring.

DOUGLAS & GREULICH, Harness Manufacturers—822 State street—established the business in 1867; have about \$5,000 invested, and employ 6 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of annual production, \$7,000. Manufacture all kinds of harness, though they make a specialty of light carriage harness.

JOHN BYRNE'S SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP—250 Randolph street—was established in 1859; capital invested, about \$3,000; number of employes, 5; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, about \$8,000. Manufactures heavy and light double and single harness.

TRUNK MANUFACTORIES.

✓ **THE TRUNK MANUFACTORY** of **VOGLER & GEUDTNER**—salesroom, 156 State street—was established in 1863; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 60; weekly pay-roll, \$800; value of annual production, \$120,000. Manufacture every variety and style of trunks, traveling-bags, valises, satchels, etc. Burned out in the great fire at 10 Lake street and at 197 to 203 North Wells street—the location of the factory; started again four weeks after the fire at No. 203 Michigan avenue. The factory was rebuilt on the old site on North Wells street. Are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of trunks and traveling-bags.

GEO. H. WALKER'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY, 486 State street, was established in 1859; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufactures all kinds of trunks, valises, traveling-bags, etc.

THE TRUNK MANUFACTORY of **RILEY & BRANDIMORE** was established in 1862; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$350; value of annual

production, \$75,000. Manufacture all styles of traveling trunks, valises, traveling-bags, satchels, shawl straps, shoulder and baggage straps, etc. Were burned out in the great fire at the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. Salesrooms, 242 East Madison street; factory at 49 and 51 North Jefferson street.

P. BECKER & CO.'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY, at 295½ and 297 South Clark street, was established in 1857; has \$40,000 invested, and employs 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$400; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufactures the "Saratoga," and all styles of trunks and traveling-bags. The firm were burned out in the great fire.

CHAS. T. WILT'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY — 144 State street — was established in 1862; capital invested, \$7,000; employs 11 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$160; value of annual production, \$36,000. Manufactures all kinds of trunks known to the trade. Sells largely to outside dealers. He was burned out in the great fire at the corner of Lake and State streets; and also at 224 and 226 N. Clark street. Started in about two weeks after the fire at 385 Wabash avenue. Factory is located 365 Dayton street, on the North Side.

THE TRUNK MANUFACTORY of PAUL SUTCLIFF, 40 West Madison street, was established in 1863, with a capital of about \$10,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$150; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufactures all styles of traveling trunks, valises, etc.; also dealers in trunks, pocket-books, etc.

C. A. TAYLOR, TRUNK MANUFACTORY — 130 West Madison street — was established in 1859; capital, \$6,000; employs 9 hands; weekly pay-roll \$137; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufactures the patent Newport trunk as a specialty, of which he is the sole manufacturer; also, a full line of traveling trunks, satchels, valises, etc.

E. SEMPLE'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY — salesroom, 175 State street, Potter Palmer's hotel — was established in 1858; capital invested, \$3,000; employs 7 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100; value of annual production, \$10,000. Manufactures

every description of trunks, traveling bags, satchels, valises, etc. Was burned out on Clark street in the great fire, and started again in a few days on W. Madison street—is the oldest trunk manufacturer in the city.

CREGO & CO.'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY—70 Randolph street and 892 State street—was established in 1863; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, about \$15,000. Manufacture a full line of trunks, saratogas, and traveling conveniences of every description. Was burned out in the great fire—started again in one week, at 892 State street.

MESSRS. KOPSELL & WHITELY—114 East Madison street—established their Trunk Manufacture in 1857; have a capital invested of \$20,000; employ 30 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$400; annual production, 1,500 doz. trunks, etc.; value, \$75,000. Manufacture trunks, valises, traveling bags, etc. Were burned out in the great fire, and started again soon after.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers—118 and 120 Monroe street—established the business in 1855; capital invested at present, \$80,000; number of employes, 100; weekly pay-roll, \$1,400; value of annual production, \$150,000. M. A. HOYNE is Superintendent of the blank book manufactory, and C. W. McCLUER of the job printing office.

This business, as originally established by Wm. Ross in 1843, was the first blank book manufactory in Chicago. After several changes in proprietorship, the business came into possession of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. in 1855. It was then only a comparatively small book bindery, but the business was rapidly extended until it embraced a large wholesale and retail paper and stationery business, and a large blank book manufactory and printing office. The necessities of the business, in 1870, compelled the erection by the firm of a building 45 by 190 feet, five stories and basement, at 118 and 120 Monroe street. This was a very substantial and elegant structure, and the business was

removed thereto March 1st, 1871. This building was destroyed in the great conflagration, and rebuilt in July, 1872. The manufacturing department embraces a large blank book manufactory, filled with all modern appliances, and a printing office, running 21 presses and doing all varieties of printing. The products of the bindery and printing office are sent to all parts of the Northwest and South. The house has always made a specialty of supplies to county and other public offices. In this branch of their business their relations extend to every county in several states. Many specialties for the use of county officers have been invented or are controlled by them. They also do a large business in bank, railroad, insurance and general commercial work. The mercantile department embraces a large variety of stock of general stationery, papers, bookbinders' stock, machinery, etc. The establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by a national paging machine, Pettibone's Portfolio, Walkon's Abstracts, Martin's Tax Calculator, copyist's assistant, stationery and blank books.

J. M. W. JONES, Blank Book Manufacturer — 104 and 106 Madison street — established the business in 1857; present capital invested, \$250,000; number of employes, 100; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, including entire business, \$400,000. Manufactures blank books of all descriptions, and also does an immense business in the general stationery line. Mr. Jones, in 1857, bought out a blank book and stationery business that was established as early as 1835, by Stephen Gale; the establishment is, therefore, the oldest in the city by several years. Under his enterprising management the business has grown to be one of the largest in the city. He was burned out in the great fire at 108 and 110 East Randolph street; immediately commenced business at 68 S. Canal street, with a branch at 507 Wabash avenue, where he remained until his present spacious and elegant quarters were ready.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMAN, Manufacturers of Blank Books — 191 and 193 S. Clark street — established the business in 1856; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture all kinds of blank books; make bank work a spe-

cialty. Burned out on LaSalle street in the great fire, and reopened on the 26th of October on Jefferson street. Took possession of the present ample and commodious quarters on the 1st of May, 1873.

✓ CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers—84 Lake street—established the business in 1870; employ 50 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,000; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, Amberg's Patent Holder, File and Binder, and Indexes; also blank books of every description. The firm were burned out in the great fire, but with the characteristic energy and pluck that has become proverbial, they were running again in a few days on W. Randolph street near the bridge. They are a young and prosperous firm, true representatives of Chicago business.

LEATHER BELT MANUFACTORY.

✓ MUNSON & CO., Manufacturers of Leather Belting—14 and 16 West Randolph street—established the business in 1863; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, about \$2,000; value of annual production, \$175,000. Manufacture every description of standard leather belting. The only manufactory of the kind in the city. The belts manufactured by this firm are used throughout the country west of the Alleghenies, their excellence and durability giving them a wide popularity. Messrs. Munson & Co., were burned out in the great fire, on Lake street, but started soon after in their present quarters, on a larger scale than before.

WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE WHIP MANUFACTORY of WARREN HALL & Co.—WARREN HALL, Superintendent—193 S. Desplaines street—was established in 1870; capital invested, \$2,000; number of employes, 15; monthly pay-roll, about \$600; value of annual production, \$10,000. Manufacture whips, whip stocks, and lashes. The only manufactory of the kind in the city.

TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

OTTO KALTERICH, Manufacturer of every description of Trusses—112 S. Dearborn street—established the business in 1873; capital invested, \$3,000; employs three hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000.

MANUFACTURES IN LEATHER, ETC.—SUMMARY.

Manufactures in leather, etc., of every kind.....	44
Total capital invested.....	\$2,570,500
“ number of employes.....	1,979
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	6,997
“ amount paid monthly.....	6,600
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	36,920
“ wages paid per year.....	443,040
“ value of production for the year.....	4,312,000

Comprising:

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Boot and shoe manufactories..	17	\$1,895,000	1,304	\$59,730	\$2,665,000
Saddle and harness “ ----	10	59,500	127	7,608	231,000
Trunk “ ----	10	181,000	214	11,356	516,000
Blank Book “ ----	4	330,000	275	9,300	700,000
Leather Belt “ ----	1	100,000	40	2,000	175,000
Truss “ ----	1	3,000	3	425	15,000
Whips “ ----	1	2,000	15	600	10,000

Of the whole number of manufactures in leather, etc.—44—fourteen were established previous to 1860.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

BREWERIES.

THE DOWNER & BEMIS BREWING CO.—established in 1861; incorporated in 1867; capital invested, \$800,000; number of employes, 70; monthly pay-roll, \$4,000; annual production, 65,000 barrels of beer, valued at \$650,000. The Company manufacture only lager beer. This brewery is one of the most extensive and best arranged in the city. The buildings are of brick—the brewery proper 100x180 feet in size, four stories high. Another building, occupied as a malt house, is 60x180, the Company making its own malt and doing its own cooperage. About 600 bales of hops, of 200 pounds each—120,000 pounds—are consumed annually. The officers of the Company are: Albert Crosby, President; John H. McAvoy, Secretary and Treasurer; H. V. BEMIS, General Superintendent. Located on South Park avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

BUSCH & BRAND'S BREWERY—M. BRAND, Superintendent—29 and 31 Cedar street—established in 1849; present capital, \$300,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$400; annual production, 30,000 barrels of beer, valued at \$300,000. Manufacture only lager beer. Burned down in the great fire of October 9, 1871; began to rebuild October 11, and made the first beer in the new brewery January 9, just three months after the fire. The brewery building is of brick, 110x160 feet, three stories high. By a great many the Busch & Brand lager is considered the very best drawn.

THE EAGLE BREWERY—BARTHOLOMÆ & LEICHT, Proprietors, corner Sedgwick and Sophia streets, is a new establishment, having been started in 1872; the capital invested is \$200,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$300; annual

production, 30,000 barrels of beer, valued at \$300,000. Only lager beer is brewed. The first beer was brewed in November, 1872. The brewery is very perfect in all its arrangements; in this respect it is unsurpassed in this city. The building is of brick, three stories high and about 150x150, comprising the brewery proper, malt house, etc. 60,000 pounds of hops are consumed annually.

SCHMIDT & GLADE'S BREWERY—at 9 to 35 Grant place—was established in 1860, by Alderman K. G. Schmidt; present capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 50 to 60; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000 to \$4,000; annual production, 25,000 barrels of beer, valued at \$250,000. Manufactures lager beer exclusively. This brewery was destroyed in the great fire of October 9th, 1871. The work of rebuilding was commenced at once, and by the 24th of January following the present immense brick structure was completed and the first beer brewed. The brewery is now one of the most complete in all its appointments.

THE SEIPP & LEHMAN BREWERY—CONRAD SEIPP (successor to Seipp & Lehman), Proprietor—corner Johnson avenue and Twenty-seventh street; was established in 1856; capital invested, \$1,000,000; number of employes, 80; weekly pay-roll, \$1,500; annual production, 104,000 barrels; value, \$1,040,000. This is one of the oldest as well as the most extensive brewery in the city, and among beer drinkers, the Seipp & Lehman beer stands the highest. Mr. Lehman, who did much to give this brewery its high reputation, was killed something over a year ago by being thrown from his carriage, since which this extensive establishment has been under the sole charge of Mr. Conrad Seipp.

J. L. HOERBER, JR.'S BREWERY—at 220 West Twelfth street—was established in 1859; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 5; monthly pay-roll, \$200; annual production, 2,500 barrels of lager beer, valued at \$25,000. Brews lager exclusively.

CHICAGO UNION BREWING CO.—P. O'NEIL, President—Twenty-seventh street and Johnson avenue—was estab-

lished in 1869; capital invested, \$125,000; number of employes, 18; annual production, 15,000 barrels, valued at \$120,000. Manufacture ales exclusively.

DOYLE & COMPANY'S BREWERY — 423 North State street — was established in 1863; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$150; annual production, 8,000 barrels; valued at \$80,000. Manufacture ales and porter exclusively. Burned down in the great fire, in the same place. Started in Joliet one week after the fire. Erected the present building, and commenced the business again in about five months after the fire.

FORTUNE BROS.' BREWERY — at 138 to 144 West Van Buren street — was established in 1866; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 14; monthly pay-roll, \$800; annual production, 9,000 barrels of ale, valued at \$75,000. Manufacture only ales and porter. Have two buildings, one of brick, 45x60; the other, frame, 35x120; each of three stories. Their facilities are first class — vaults extensive and convenient.

JOS. JERUSALEM'S BREWERY — 307 Rush street — was established in 1868, with a capital of about \$5,000; employs 6 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of annual production, about \$10,000. Manufactures and bottles, exclusively, "Weiss beer." Was burned out in the great fire; rebuilt and commenced the business again at once.

DISTILLERIES.

The manufacture of spirits, highwines and alcohol, is not as largely developed in this city as that of several other branches. What distilleries we have do a large business, and consume a large quantity of corn, rye, etc., and so far help to consume the product of the farmers.

DICKINSON, LEACH & CO. established their distillery in 1869, at Clybourne-place bridge, on the North Branch; capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; production, 6,000 gallons of spirits per day, valued at

about \$6,000. They use about 1,500 bushels of grain per day, or 469,500 a year. This firm also pays a government tax of about \$1,300,000 per year. "Uncle Sam" certainly ought to encourage such a manufactory as that. They manufacture alcohol, cologne, spirits, whiskies and gin. Office at 25 South Canal street.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISTILLING COMPANY—EDWARD E. LAWRENCE, President; S. M. NICKERSON, Vice-President; B. L. SAWYER, Secretary and Treasurer—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$300,000; number of employes, 100; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; value of annual production, \$2,000,000. The Company manufacture 2,000,000 gallons of spirits (only about half the capacity of the works), and turn out 1,600 head of fat cattle per annum. The main works of the Company, including grain distillery, grain warehouses, malt house, cooper shops and cattle sheds, cover about five acres of ground, situated on Clybourne avenue. Office and rectifying establishment, 407 to 411 Fifth avenue.

THE "G. G. RUSSELL DISTILLERY"—G. G. RUSSELL, Proprietor—278 Third avenue—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 11; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$600,000. Manufactures principally highwines. Uses 500 bushels of corn per day.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO.'S DISTILLERY was established in 1857—one of the pioneer establishments of its class; capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$3,300; value of annual production, \$1,250,000. Corn is principally used in the manufacture of alcohol and spirits for the use of chemists, manufacturers and liquors. One half of the product of this distillery is used in the United States, the other half is exported to the various ports of the Mediterranean Sea. About 400,000 bushels of grain are consumed annually. The works are located on the North Branch, near Chicago avenue; office, corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue.

S. MYERS & CO.'S DISTILLERY—268 and 270 East Madison street—was established in 1847; the oldest distillery in the city; capital invested, \$90,000; number of employes, 10;

monthly pay-roll, \$700; value of annual production, \$400,000. Manufacture alcohol, spirits, rye, malt and Bourbon whiskies.

GEO. MILLER'S DISTILLERY—Lake Shore and Twenty-seventh street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$75,000. number of employes, 12; monthly pay-roll, \$700; annual production, 10,000 barrels, valued at \$650,000. Mr. Miller is the successor of the old South Side Distilling Company. Manufactures alcohol, spirits and highwines, and uses about 13,000 bushels of grain per month—156,000 bushels annually.

THE CHICAGO ALCOHOL WORKS—H. J. PAHLMAN, President—established in 1869; capital invested, \$90,000; number of employes, 14; monthly pay-roll, \$840; produce 3,600 gallons (valued at \$3,600) daily, or \$1,026,800 per year. Manufacture alcohol, cologne and neutral spirits, and consume 900 bushels of grain daily, or 281,700 bushels annually. Works corner of Kinzie and Sycamore streets; office, room 28, No. 164 Washington street.

MALT HOUSES.

CHAS. POPE'S MALT HOUSE—492 to 496 North State street—was established in 1864; present capital invested, \$60,000; number of employes, 15; monthly pay-roll, \$900; production, 15,000 bushels of malt per month. This malt house started in 1864 with one kiln, and has grown to its present dimensions through the energy, perseverance and honorable dealing of its proprietor. It was burned down in the great fire of October 9, 1871, and was again in operation with two kilns, two stories and basement, by December 9th, in just two months. In the summer of 1872 the building was raised up, and is now five stories and basement, 125 feet deep by 64 feet front, on State street, with four kilns.

L. C. HUCK & CO.'S MALT HOUSE—corner Canal and Eighteenth street—was established in 1861; capital invested, \$250,000; number of employes, 20; monthly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production, 300,000 bushels of malt; value, \$375,000. This is the oldest established malt house in the Northwest, and

probably does the largest business. Mr. L. C. Huck, well known in connection with Huck's Chicago Brewery Company before the fire, personally superintends the manufacture of malt.

W. CAMPBELL'S MALT HOUSE—201 Clinton street—was established in 1869; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 5; weekly pay-roll, \$125; annual production, 40,000 bushels malt; value, \$50,000.

T. WACKER & CO.'S MALT HOUSE—corner Clybourn place and Southport avenue—was established in 1869; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 17; monthly pay-roll, \$970; annual production, 200,000 bushels of malt, valued at \$220,000. Manufacture malt exclusively for brewers and distillers.

C. L. EPPS & CO.'S MALT HOUSE—corner Schiller and Astor streets—was established in 1857; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 5; monthly pay-roll, \$340; annual production, 70,000 bushels of malt; value, \$75,000. They depend principally upon the outside market for their sales—selling in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, etc. Were burned out in the great fire, commenced rebuilding immediately, and before Christmas were filling orders.

BUEHLER & GREMER'S MALT HOUSE—314 and 316 Milwaukee avenue—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 5; monthly pay-roll, \$350; annual production, 50,000 bushels of malt; value, \$50,000.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES—SUMMARY.

Total number of establishments.....	23
“ capital invested.....	\$4,207,000
“ number of employes.....	512
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	\$3,465
“ amount of wages paid monthly.....	33,300
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	48,130
“ Wages paid per year.....	577,560
“ value of production for the year.....	9,130,600

Comprising:

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Breweries.....	10	\$2,762,000	303	\$20,800	\$2,845,000
Distilleries.....	7	985,000	142	23,040	5,335,600
Malt Houses.....	6	460,000	67	4,290	950,000

Of the whole number — 23 — six were established previous to 1860.

BRICK AND STONE MANUFACTURES.

BRICK MANUFACTORIES.

It is not strange that the great demand and high price for brick since the great fire should have stimulated the manufacture and largely increased the production. Some of the most extensive yards in the city have been established within the past two years.

✓ THE GREAT AMERICAN BRICK MACHINE CO.—yard on Ashland avenue between Twenty-second street and the river—E. R. GARD, President—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$500,000; number of employes, 80; monthly pay-roll, \$6,000; annual production, 10,000,000 brick, valued at \$125,000. Furnished brick for city sewers, and, among many others, the Fuller buildings. In addition to the brick business the Company manufacture large numbers of brick machines of the “Gard” patent.

✓ STRAUSS, HAHNE & CO'S BRICK YARD—P. McQUAID, Superintendent—located at the corner of Wood street and Blue Island avenue—was established in 1863; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 250; weekly pay-roll, \$3,000; annual production, 25,000,000 brick, valued at \$150,000. This is one of the oldest as well as the largest brick yards in the city, covering about ten acres of ground. Have also a yard on the Ogden Canal, North Side. They also manufacture two and a half million of pressed brick.

MOULDING, HARLAND & CO'S BRICK YARD—F. LONGFELT, Superintendent—located near Ashland avenue bridge across the South Branch—was established in 1868; employ 70 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; annual production, 10,000,000

brick. In addition to this yard the Company also manufacture Indiana red-pressed brick, hollow partition tiles, vases, flower-pots, drain tile, etc. Furnished brick for the Palmer House, Pacific Hotel, etc.

HENRY JONES & CO.'S BRICK YARD—M. NYE, Superintendent—Wood street, south of Blue Island avenue—established in 1872; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 150; monthly pay-roll, \$7,000; annual production, 11,000,000 brick, value about \$137,500. This Company furnished brick for the Potter Palmer House, and the Grand Pacific, and many other smaller buildings.

HOYT & ALSIP'S BRICK YARD—SAMUEL ALSIP, Superintendent—located near Western avenue—was established in 1872; employs 100 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; annual production, 8,000,000 brick, valued at \$75,000. The yard has a river front of 800 feet, extending back 600 feet. They run three machines.

WHITING BROS.' BRICK YARD—D. W. BOLAN, Superintendent—Ashland avenue and Blue Island—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 37; weekly pay-roll, \$560; annual production, 4,000,000 brick, value, \$25,000. Furnished the brick for Aiken's Theater, Woodruff's Hotel and Western News Co.'s building.

JOHN BUSSE & BRO.'S BRICK YARD, on Robey street, was established in 1870; employs 40 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; annual production, about 5,000,000 brick, value, probably, \$31,000. They furnished brick, among others, for the Singer building.

HENRY KOERTZ'S BRICK YARD—Lafin street, near the river—was established in 1873; employs 40 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,000. Will probably turn out, during the year, 5,000,000 brick. ISRAEL LETOURNEAU is the general superintendent of the yard.

MILLER & JOHNSON'S BRICK YARD—JOHN McQUAID, Superintendent—was established in 1868; employs 25 hands,

weekly pay-roll, \$300; annual production, 3,000,000 brick, value, probably, \$18,600. Furnished the brick for the Barnum & Richardson Manufacturing Co.'s new works; also for Peter Schutler's new wagon works; also furnished the brick for Palmer's and the Grand Pacific hotels.

THE BRICK WORKS of GEN. O. L. MANN, near the river, between Robey and Wood streets—**Mr. SAWYER**, Superintendent—were established in 1872; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 110; monthly pay-roll, \$6,000; annual production, 5,000,000 brick, value, about \$30,000. Has two yards on Robey and Wood streets and Blue Island avenue. Office, room 18, Major Block.

THE BRICK WORKS of OHM & KISTNER—**Mr. KRUGER**, Superintendent—near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Robey street—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 70; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; annual production, 6,000,000 brick, valued at probably \$50,000.

JONES & SMALL'S BRICK YARD—near Western-avenue bridge—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 80; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; annual production, 6,000,000 brick, valued at \$50,000.

THE UNITED STATES BRICK YARDS—**F. C. WELLS**, Proprietor—south bank of the canal, near Brighton—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 20 to 300; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000 to \$15,000; the yards have a capacity of 150,000 to 250,000 per day; value of annual production, probably \$300,000.

N. EISENDRATH'S BRICK WORKS—**G. AMMAN**, Superintendent—near Ashland-avenue bridge—were established in 1872; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; annual production, 2,000,000 brick, valued at about \$15,000. The yard is supplied with three machines.

THE EXCELSIOR PRESSED BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY—**W. L. GREGG**, President; **GEO. D. BLAIR**, Secretary and Treasurer—office 77 Dearborn street—was estab-

lished in 1872; capital invested, \$250,000; number of employes, 120; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000 to \$4,000; production, 70,000 brick per day, equal in value to about \$300,000 per annum. Manufacture Philadelphia pressed brick, and brick machines. The works are located at Gregg station, a suburban station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Are represented in the Exposition by one Excelsior Brick Press.

MILLER & MEYER'S BRICK YARD—Robey street—was established in 1868; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$4,000; annual production, 4,000,000 brick, valued at probably \$30,000.

STAPLES & VAN LOAN'S BRICK YARD—J. BROTT, Superintendent—on the river, near Ashland-avenue bridge—was established in 1868; number of employes, 30; monthly pay-roll, about \$1,500.

STONE CUTTERS.

No one who is conversant with the progress made in the rebuilding of Chicago will be surprised at the wonderful development of this branch of industry during the past two years. It is true that many of the stone cutting establishments had been established for some time before the great fire, but it is only since that event that they have developed to such gigantic proportions.

THE SINGER & TALCOTT STONE COMPANY—M. TALCOTT, President; H. M. SINGER, Vice President; S. S. KIMBELL, Secretary and Treasurer; C. B. KIMBELL, Superintendent Cut Stone Department—located at 316 South Franklin street—was established in 1854; present capital invested, \$300,000; number of employes, 300; monthly pay-roll, \$15,000. The Company quarry their own stone at Lemont, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. They run eight canal boats and about 100 horses in the business, and operate the only Stone Planer in the West. They laid four miles in length of machine-dressed sidewalk during the year 1872; have furnished the stone for a number of the more prominent buildings of rebuilt Chicago. They were entirely

burned out in the great fire, but commenced receiving and filling orders on Wednesday after the fire.

WENTHE & MAESSINGER STONE WORKS—located on Franklin, between Jackson and Van Buren streets—were established in 1858; present capital invested, \$1,000,000; number of employes, 350; monthly pay-roll, \$20,000; value of annual production, \$600,000. These are the heaviest and among the oldest works of the kind in the city. They own and occupy nearly the entire block bounded by Jackson and Van Buren, and Franklin and Fifth avenue, and have all the necessary machinery for handling, sawing and dressing stone. Run by steam.

HENRY KERBER'S STONE WORKS—at 340 Fifth avenue—were established in 1865; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 225; monthly pay-roll, \$17,000; value of annual production, \$500,000. Contractor and stone cutter for builders. Stone comes from Lemont, Joliet, Amherst, Cincinnati, Berea and Lake Superior. Also, furnishes Kansas City sandstone, Kankakee stone, etc. Among the prominent buildings for which he has furnished the stone, are the Methodist Church block; 12 houses for Clarke & Layton; 19 houses for W. W. Strong; the Gowdy & Chandler building, etc.

EDWIN WALKER'S STONE WORKS—corner Harrison and Franklin streets—were established in 1857; present capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 300; monthly pay-roll, \$15,000; value of annual production, \$200,000. Stone is mostly quarried at Lemont, and brought to the yard by canal boat. Among some of the more prominent buildings for which Mr. Walker has furnished the stone, are the Singer building, corner State and Washington streets; Criminal Court building, corner Illinois and Dearborn streets; Marine Bank building, corner Lake and LaSalle streets, etc.

L. H. BOLDENWICK'S STONE WORKS—11 to 33 Taylor street—were established in 1861; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 200; monthly pay-roll, \$16,000; value of annual production, \$285,000. Obtains his stone principally from Lemont and Cleveland quarries. The new Tremont House

which has been so frequently admired and praised not only for the beauty of the architectural design, but for the perfection and excellence of the stone-cutter's work, received its stone from these works; also the Grand Pacific, Peter Page's building, Wabash avenue and Washington street; the First National Bank, etc.

W. C. DEAKMAN'S STONE WORKS — Harrison street, between Franklin and Fifth avenue — are the oldest in the city, having been established in 1853; present capital invested, \$225,000; number of employes, 260; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$10,000. The works were destroyed by the great fire, but business was resumed the following week. Mr. Deakman is furnishing the cut stone for the new jail and criminal court house of Cook county — amount of contract, \$117,000; has also several other contracts on hand which he is filling, averaging from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Obtains his stone in the rough from Joliet, Lemont, Marquette, Michigan, etc.

J. SCHMIDT & TEUFEL'S STONE WORKS — 370 Fifth avenue — were established in 1873; have \$3,000 capital invested; employ 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$24,000. Cut all kinds of building stone.

BURKHARDT & CO.'S STONE WORKS — corner Kingsbury and Ohio streets — were established in 1872; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 140; monthly pay-roll, \$8,000; value of annual production, \$175,000. Cut stone, dressing and polishing marble and granite works a specialty. Do all kinds of monumental works, mantels, etc., in granite and marble. Furnished the cut stone for Turner Hall; the Day building, corner Wabash avenue and Washington street; St. Xavier Female Academy, corner Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, and many others.

HENRY FURST'S STONE WORKS — 443 to 455 Fifth avenue — were established in 1861; capital invested, \$57,000; number of employes, 66; weekly pay-roll, \$2,500. Cuts and dresses stone for building purposes; general contractor for cut stone. Has furnished the stone for City National Bank building; O. S. Hough building, corner Harrison street and Wabash

avenue; Rawson's building, corner Clark and Madison streets; Dr. Davis' building, Washington street, near Wabash avenue; building southeast corner Wabash avenue and Jackson street, and a number of others.

THE J. G. GINDELE STONE-CUTTING COMPANY—498 to 508 Lumber street—GEO. A., FERD. V., and CHAS. W. GINDELE, Proprietors—was established in 1854; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000. This Company furnished the stone for the Tribune building, the "Reaper Block," Galbraith's building, and many others.

THE STONE WORKS of J. & W. GRAVESON—Mr. PROCUTOR, Superintendent—on Cologne street—were established in 1872; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of annual production, \$300,000. One of the most extensive stone works in the city. Machinery for handling, sawing and dressing stone unsurpassed. Cutting and sawing a specialty.

THOS. O'CONNOR'S STONE WORKS—corner Twenty-second and Purple streets—were established in 1871; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 20; monthly pay-roll, \$2,000; value of annual production, \$50,000. Does a general stone-cutting and dressing business.

PETER WOLF & SON'S STONE WORKS—428 Fifth avenue—established in 1854, re-established in 1866; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 65; monthly pay-roll, \$7,000; value of annual production, \$175,000. They are agents for the Marquette Brown Stone Co. Furnished stone for the Purinton building, Wabash avenue, near Congress street; A. C. Hesing's building on North Side, and many others.

DEINER & ROBINSON'S STONE WORKS—corner Harrison and Franklin streets—established in 1872; capital invested, \$25,000; employ 50 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of annual production, \$85,000. Work Lemont, Cleveland and Lake Superior brown stone. Among the buildings furnished are the Morrison buildings; Allen & Bartlett, four buildings on South

Park Boulevard, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; several residences on North Side; C. P. McKay, two buildings corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

SHERMAN, HALEY & CO.'S STONE WORKS—206 East Twelfth street—established in 1872; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 160; monthly pay-roll, \$9,000; value of annual production, \$150,000. Cut, dress and furnish principally Kankakee sandstone. Furnished stone for the Sherman House, Union National Bank building, etc.

EARNSHAW, WORTHY & CO.'S STONE WORKS—264 South Water street—established in 1869; capital invested, \$60,000; employ 100 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; value of annual production, \$80,000. They make a specialty of furnishing stone for foundations, sidewalks, etc.

JOHN GIBSON'S STONE WORKS—south side Harrison street, between Fifth avenue and Franklin streets—were established in 1866, with a capital of \$12,000; employ 35 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of annual production, \$80,000. Among the buildings for which Mr. Gibson has furnished the stone are the Mercantile building, La Salle street; Chas. Busby's building, on site of Crosby's Opera House; Partridge building, etc.

PETER NEU & CO.—350 Fifth avenue—established in 1866; capital invested, \$15,000; employ 40 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$600; value of annual production, \$75,000. Among the buildings for which Messrs. Neu & Co. furnished the stone are Edson Keith's dwelling, Prairie avenue; the Michigan avenue Baptist church; N. P. Wilder's building, Washington street; H. H. McGee's building, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets; the Commercial National Bank building, corner Dearborn and Washington streets; Keith Bros.' store, Madison near Market street, and many others.

P. FANNING'S STONE WORKS—458 to 480 Fifth avenue—established in 1871; capital invested, \$50,000; employs 30 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$80,000. Manufactures principally building stone. Has fur-

nished stone for Grand Pacific Hotel; Cobb's buildings; M. W. Fuller's, on Dearborn street; Kingsbury Block, Randolph and Clark streets; Hess and McGinness' building, corner Wabash avenue and Adams street.

JACOB FURST'S STONE WORKS — 460 Fifth avenue — established in 1866; capital invested, \$6,000; employs 10 hands; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$23,000. Does a general stone-cutting and dressing business. Furnished stone for Hale & Co.'s building, corner State and Washington streets; Wilks & Barclay's building, 141 State street; Patterson's building, Calumet avenue, etc.

FLETCHER BROS.' STONE WORKS — 65 Third avenue — established in 1872; have about \$3,000 capital invested; employ 20 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$20,000. Furnish stone for foundation walls, etc., and do a large business furnishing stone for bridge piers, etc., outside.

CARROLL & RYAN'S STONE WORKS — 319 and 321 S. Clinton street — established in 1873, on about \$1,000 capital; employ 12 men; weekly pay-roll, \$250; expect to turn out about \$15,000 worth of stone the first year.

McKEON & KELLY'S STONE WORKS — 266 to 270 Twenty-first street — established in 1868; capital invested, about \$2,000; employ 40 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, about \$35,000. Do a general stone cutting and dressing business.

WILLIAM RUDLING'S STONE WORKS — 1264 State street — capital invested, about \$1,000; employs 6 hands; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$130; value of annual production, about \$8,000. Cuts and dresses building stone, and manufactures monuments, tombstones, etc.

TAYLOR & BATCHEN'S STONE WORKS — corner of Harrison and Franklin streets — established in 1868; capital invested, \$7,000; employ 15 hands; semi-monthly pay-roll, \$650; value of annual production, \$20,000. Furnished stone for C. H.

McCormick's two buildings on South Water street; Hall's residence, corner of West Washington and Lincoln streets; eight residences for McCord, Cottage Grove; Hoffman's buildings in Ellis Park; Masonic Hall, corner Wapansah and Cottage Grove avenues, etc.

ROOFING SLATE WORKS.

F. W. LEINBACH & CO., Proprietors; ANDREW P. TEEL, Agent—office, 188 East Madison street—established in 1865; capital invested, \$500,000; number of employes, 200; weekly pay-roll, \$3,000; annual production, 100,000 squares roofing slate, valued at \$500,000. Mine and ship roofing slate, slate tiling and flagging, etc.

MARBLE MANUFACTURING WORKS.

THE GOWEN MARBLE COMPANY—E. L. GOWEN, President; E. H. BRADBURY, Secretary and Treasurer; G. A. HALEY, Superintendent—11 North Clark street—was established in 1869; incorporated in 1872; capital invested, \$82,000; number of employes, 100; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture monuments, tombstones, mantels, tiles, etc. Were burned out in the same location in the great fire; commenced running in a temporary building one week after the fire. Were first to rebuild on the North Side. The works were partially burned out again in November, 1872.

THE GREENMAN MARBLE WORKS—at 384 West Lake street—were established in 1854; capital invested, \$2,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufacture monuments, tombstones, mantels, and all kinds of ornamental marble work.

THE CHICAGO MARBLE-MANUFACTURING COMPANY—OREN SHERMAN, Superintendent—713 and 715 Wabash avenue—was established in 1845; incorporated in 1872; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 125; weekly pay-roll, \$1,500; value of annual production, \$250,000. Manu-

facture marble, slate, and iron mantels, grates, etc. Have furnished mantels for the Gardner House, Matteson House, Sherman House, the Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont House, and for the residences of Z. Letz, Badger, Coolbaugh, Louis Wahl, Lehman, Albert Crane, Kelly, etc.

NORTHWESTERN MARBLE AND GRANITE COMPANY—H. C. HOFFMAN, President; A. MELICK, Vice-President; F. M. MELICK, Secretary and Treasurer; T. T. THIRSK, Superintendent—147, 149 and 151 South Jefferson street. Established in 1872; capital, \$15,000; number of employes, 25 to 30; semi-monthly pay-roll, about \$600; production of last year, 625 marble mantels, of all kinds; 25 monuments of various kinds; 6 marble counters for hotels, etc., besides about 100 orders for plumbers' slabs, furniture marble, etc., valued at \$80,000. It is the intention of this Company to largely increase their business during the two or three years to come.

THE MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE WORKS of JAMES WARRINGTON—117 West Monroe street—were established in 1868; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$30,000; manufacture tombstones, mantels, furniture tops, plumbers' slabs, etc. Turns out only the best work.

UNION PARK MARBLE WORKS—McCULLOCH & SON—563 West Madison street—established in 1867; capital invested, \$2,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, about \$150; value of annual production, about \$15,000. Manufacture as a specialty mantels, plumbers' and furniture slabs, etc.; also, tombstones, monuments, etc.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS—H. McMENEMY, D. DEEGAN and JAS. MAHONY, Proprietors—119 West Washington street—capital invested, about \$2,000; number of employes, 7; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of annual production, \$10,000. Manufacture specially furniture tops, mantels, plumbers' slabs, etc.

GARDEN CITY MARBLE WORKS—174 South Jefferson street—were established in 1871, with a capital of about

\$2,000, and employ 7 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of annual production, about \$15,000. Do all kinds of marble work.

MARBLE AND SOAPSTONE WORKS of ATKINSON & LORD (successors to the Illinois Soapstone Co.) — 170 Adams street — established in 1866; capital invested, \$8,000; number of employes, 16; weekly pay-roll, about \$175; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufacture as a specialty, marble mantels and soapstone laundry tubs and sinks. The soapstone comes in a rough state from Francistown, N. H. Messrs. Atkinson & Lord were burned out at 222 Washington street, and started again in one week.

R. ORMSBY'S MARBLE WORKS — 85 East Twelfth street — were established in 1871, with a capital of about \$1,000; employs 4 hands, and turns out about \$5,000 worth of marble mantels, plumbers' slabs, etc.

ARTIFICIAL BUILDING STONE MANUFACTORIES.

THE FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING CO. — W. E. SMITH, Superintendent — office, 147 La Salle street — was established in 1868; capital invested, \$80,000; number of employes, 50; weekly pay-roll, about \$500; value of annual production, (1872) \$100,000. Manufacture artificial building stone for buildings, door and window caps, sills, etc. Among the buildings erected are, the Hale building; *Staats Zeitung* building; the Bryant building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Grannis building, Wabash avenue; Phoenix building, corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue; Ward's building, opposite the old Post Office, etc.

CHICAGO COMPOSITION GRANITE CO. — PAUL ROTHBARTH, Manager — works, foot of North avenue; office, 168 Washington street — was established in 1869; capital invested, \$250,000; number of employes, 60; monthly pay-roll, \$4,500; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture artificial building stone. Among the prominent buildings erected of this stone are,

the Burdick House, Wabash avenue; front and trimmings, southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street; Goggin & Schaffner block, southeast corner of State and Adams streets; Dr. Dyche's building, northwest corner of State and Randolph streets; M. C. Stearns' building, Randolph street; Couch estate building, 219 to 223 Lake street, etc. Represented in the Exposition by samples of composition granite.

CHICAGO ARTIFICIAL STONE CO.—CHARLES HOFFMAN, President; JULIUS F. HOFFMAN, Secretary and Superintendent—at 306 to 331 North Market street—established in 1872; incorporated in 1873; capital stock, \$100,000; number of employes, about 50; semi-monthly pay-roll, about \$1,000. Manufacture building stone, trimmings, etc. Among the prominent buildings that have been supplied may be mentioned Homan's building, front, 172 East Madison street; Wrenn's building, front, 192 and 194 East Washington street; Glickauf's block, front, corner of North Clark and Illinois streets; Slosson's building, front, 82 State street, and many others. Represented in the Exposition by a full line of samples of their manufacture.

THE RANSOME ARTIFICIAL STONE CO.—WM. B. MAY, Superintendent, foot of Pier street, on the lake shore near Egan avenue—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$80,000; number of employes, 47; weekly pay-roll, \$375; value of annual production, \$110,000. Manufacture building stone for fronts, and facades, window and door caps and sills, architectural ornaments, floor and roof tiles, etc. Among the buildings erected of this stone are the Atlantic Hotel, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; Prout & Strong's building on Clark street; Mr. Horton's building on Lake avenue, near Douglas place; a large hotel in Evansville, Ind., and many others that might be mentioned. The stone trimmings and ornaments for scores of brick buildings have been furnished by the Ransome Stone Co. Their colored tiles for floors are unsurpassed. The Company is represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of their manufactures.

PORTLAND STONE WORKS—401 and 403 North avenue—W. GAUSDEN, Proprietor—established in 1873; capital in-

vested, \$5,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufacture Portland building stone. Among the buildings that have been trimmed with this stone are, Lincoln Park Hall; Smith & Glade's brewery; St. Michael's church, etc.

ROOFING MANUFACTORIES.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, Manufacturers of Roofing—230 East Monroe street—established the business in 1848; capital invested, \$60,000; number of employes, 35; monthly pay-roll, \$1,800; value of annual production, \$275,000. Manufacture felt and composition roofing, building and sheathing felt; paving cement, etc. This is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind in the city. Were burned out in the great fire, but suffered an interruption of only two weeks, when they resumed business in the temporary buildings.

J. WILKES FROST & CO.'S ROOFING MANUFACTORY—193 La Salle street—was established in 1864; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, an average of 25; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, felt and composition roofing. The firm were burned out at 372 Illinois street, in the great fire, but immediately rebuilt, and in three days after the fire were running again.

THE ROOFING MANUFACTORY of A. C. DAVIS & SON, corner of Archer avenue and Butler street, was established in 1873; capital invested, \$2,000; employ 6 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Have samples of their manufacture at the Exposition.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT MANUFACTORY.

J. L. FULTON & CO., Manufacturers of Asphalt Pavement—173 East Monroe street—established the business in 1870; capital invested, about \$3,000; employ 10 to 12 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150; value of annual production, about \$20,000. Manufacture the Rock Asphalt Pavement, samples of which are on exhibition at the Exposition.

ORNAMENTAL PLASTER WORKS.

GODARD, LEJEUNE & CO., Manufacturers of Plaster Ornaments, etc.—at 85 Third avenue—established the business in 1873; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 7; monthly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture principally ornamental plaster, papier mache, stone, marble, wood and terra cotta—composition for churches, stores, steamboats, theaters, sleeping cars, etc.—ceiling flowers, cornice enrichments, capital trusses and enriched panels. Are represented in the Grand Inter-State Exposition by interior and center pieces, and friezes and mullions.

NICHOLS & CO., Manufacturers of Plaster Statues, etc.—217 West Lake street—established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufacture statues, brackets, centers, and all goods made of plaster of Paris. Are represented in the Grand Exposition by a beautiful group of statues, statuettes, and plaster works of all descriptions.

DAPRATO BROS., Manufacturers of Plaster Statuary, etc.—287 and 289 South Clark street—established the business in 1868; capital invested, about \$4,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, about \$6,000. Manufacture as a specialty, statuary (for which they have a large number and great variety of moulds), center pieces, ornaments, moulds and blocks for hats, etc. Burned out in the great fire, at 168 South Clark street. Started business at once after the fire at 341 South Clark.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA COMPANY—S. E. LORING, President; JAMES TAYLOR, Superintendent—were established in 1866; capital invested, \$80,000; number of employes, 75; monthly pay-roll, \$2,500; value of annual production, \$100,000. The works are located at the corner of Catharine street; office and salesroom, 28 Wabash avenue. Manufacture as a specialty,

statuary, garden, lawn and park ornaments, building ornaments, vases, etc. This is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. This Company have brought the manufacture of terra cotta to a degree of perfection never before attained.

BRICK AND STONE MANUFACTURES—SUMMARY.

Manufactures in brick, stone, plaster, etc., of every kind.....	66
Total capital invested.....	\$3,695,000
“ number of employes.....	5,771
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	\$22,370
“ amount of wages paid monthly.....	213,003
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	309,839
“ wages paid per year.....	3,718,068
“ value of production for the year.....	7,896,200

Comprising :

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Brick manufacturers	16	\$547,000	1,472	\$77,280	\$1,552,200
Stone Cutters.....	26	1,802,000	2,416	185,476	4,201,000
Marble manufacturers	10	178,000	321	15,808	632,000
Artificial stone manufacturers....	5	515,000	217	10,050	485,000
Roofing slate “	1	500,000	200	12,750	500,000
Roofing manufacturers	3	130,000	66	4,350	390,000
Asphalt pavement manufacturers	1	3,000	20	650	20,000
Terra cotta and plaster works....	4	100,000	104	4,100	226,000

Of the whole number — 66 — six were established previous to 1860.

CHEMICAL WORKS, ETC

CHEMICAL WORKS.

STEELE & PRICE, Manufacturers of Baking Powders, etc., 201 and 203 South Water street, established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 50; weekly pay-roll, \$800; value of annual production, \$400,000. Manufacture the original Dr. Price's celebrated Cream Baking Powder as a specialty; also flavoring extracts, lemon and orange sugar, etc. Burned out in the great conflagration, in the Garrett block, corner of Lake and Market streets, and commenced soon after in 47 and 49 West Lake street. Occupy now a large five-story and basement brick building, and the business is constantly increasing.

GILLETT'S CHEMICAL WORKS — GILLETT, McCULLOCH & Co., Proprietors — 34 and 36 South Water streets — were established in 1852; employ 58 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400. value of annual production, \$400,000. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, and their goods have become "standard" in their line throughout the country. They were burned out at 61 Michigan avenue in the great fire. They are represented in the great Exposition by a full line of their manufacture — extracts, perfumery, baking powders, hair oils, etc.

WESTERN CHEMICAL WORKS — J. M. HIRSH, Superintendent — 43 and 45 State street — were established in 1865; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 35, weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$60,000. The works were established by Mr. HIRSH in 1865. Manufacture, as a specialty, glycerine, albumen, carbolic acid, corn, sugar, etc. Albumen is produced from blood. Mr. HIRSH has succeeded in utilizing the

blood that has hitherto been the great nuisance of the slaughter-houses, not only rendering it perfectly innocuous, but making it valuable as an article of commerce. The albumen is used extensively in the calico print works, and Mr. HIRSH supplies the Atlantic Mills and other eastern print mills. This is a manufacture in which the citizens of southwestern Chicago are interested, as it is also a great sanitary institution.

STAR CHEMICAL WORKS—S. P. RICHARDS, Secretary and Treasurer—46 and 48 Lake street—were established in 1872; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 21; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$125,000. Manufacture baking powders, flavoring extracts, perfumery, etc.

A. C. YUNDT & PICKERING BROS. — Manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts, etc., 6 and 8 Wabash avenue—established the business in 1860; capital invested, \$12,000; number of employes, 11; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$28,000. Manufacture especially, "Pickering's Flavoring Extracts," perfumeries, etc. Burned out in the great conflagration, at the corner of Lake and State streets, where the manufacture was carried on by Potter & Pickering. Started again on Michigan avenue, immediately after the fire.

FRANCO-AMERICAN HYGIENIC CO.—DELMAR & BLACKWELL, Managers—36 La Salle street—was established in 1873; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, five; monthly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$12,000 to \$15,000. Manufacture perfumery, toilet articles, flavoring extracts, baking powders, etc. The Company is represented in the great Exposition by an elegant case of Perfumery.

PAINT AND WHITE LEAD MANUFACTORIES.

HEATH & MILLIGAN, Manufacturers of Paints, Oils and White Lead—170 and 172 East Randolph street—established the business in 1853, and are pioneers in this branch of industry. They have at present a capital invested of \$300,000; employ 275

hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$3,000. The value of their annual productions amounts to \$1,000,000. The firm were burned out in 1870, and had just rebuilt their store and works when the great fire occurred, and again burned them out. But not discouraged or dismayed, the ruins were not yet cold when they had a large force at work clearing away the *debris*, preparatory to again rebuilding, and it was but a few days, comparatively, after the fire, ere they had their building erected and the business running, and for some time it stood solitary and alone on Randolph street amid the ruins. This building is of brick, 30x165 feet, five stories and basement; another brick building in the rear is 40x60 feet, three stories and basement. Messrs. H. & M. did the painting and decorating for the Grand Pacific, the Sherman and the Gardner houses. They are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of their manufactures.

THE CHICAGO WHITE LEAD AND OIL COMPANY — J. F. WARREN, President; E. W. BLATCHFORD, Vice-President; C. F. GATES, Secretary — corner of North Green and Fulton streets — was established in 1870; capital invested, \$250,000; number of employes, 50; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; value of daily production, \$2,000 — \$624,000 per annum. These are the most complete works of the kind in the city. They occupy a new brick building 100x125 feet in size, three stories and basement. There are six oil presses, seven French burr mills, thirty-three color mills, and four putty mills. The works are all driven by a splendid 200-horse-power steam engine. They use 600 bushels of flax-seed daily; have a daily capacity of 30 barrels of oil, 16,000 pounds lead, 25,000 pounds putty, and 2,000 pounds colors.

THE CHICAGO WHITE LEAD WORKS, on Fifteenth street — employs 75 hands, but the proprietor, Mr. SHIPMAN, declined to afford any information in reference to the manufacture.

THE WRIGHT & LAWTHER OIL AND LEAD MANUFACTURING CO. — A. B. LAWTHER, President; James Wright, Secretary and Treasurer — 33 to 45 West Polk street — was established in 1872; employs 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$350; value of annual production, \$300,000. Manufacture as a specialty, linseed oil and oil-cake. The Company has erected ample and

even elegant brick buildings for the accommodation of their business, and have invested sufficient capital for the successful prosecution of the manufacture of their specialties.

VARNISH MANUFACTORY.

DEGOLYER & BRO.'S VARNISH WORKS — 371 and 373 Illinois street — were established in 1865; capital invested, 150,000; number of employes, 10; monthly pay-roll, \$1,600; value of annual production, \$200,000. This is the oldest and most extensive varnish manufactory in the city. The works were entirely destroyed in the great fire, but soon after were rebuilt, and the manufacture commenced again. Messrs. DeGolyer & Brother have a house corner of North Eighth and Sixth streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., also at 113 Sixth street, Troy, N. Y.

THE CHICAGO VARNISH CO. — POTWIN & MORGAN, Proprietors — at 194 Pine street — was established in 1866, and turns out about \$100,000 worth of all grades of varnish. They decline to give any further information.

There are also small varnish works on Clybourn avenue, near Chicago avenue, but the proprietors declined to furnish any information in reference to the business.

CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTORIES.

The candy manufacture is assuming vast proportions in this city. Our manufacturers supply nearly the entire Northwest with this apparently staple article. The amount of candy that our babies — big and little — consume is marvelous.

BROOKS & NEEMES, CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURERS — 28 and 30 Michigan avenue — the business was established in 1858; present capital invested, \$80,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, \$1,000; annual production, 1,800 tons; valued at \$600,000. The business was originally established by C. W. Sanford, in 1858, the present firm, Brooks &

Neemes, succeeding him in January, 1871. They manufacture none but *pure* goods, which for excellence of quality and flavor, are claimed to be unexcelled.

E. PAGE & CO., Manufacturers of Confectionery — 211 and 213 Lake street — established the business in 1860; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 100; monthly pay-roll, \$3,500; value of annual production, \$600,000. Manufacture only the best goods, and sell to the trade throughout the Northwest. Were burned out in the great fire on Michigan avenue. Commenced business immediately after the fire at 50 S. Green street, where they remained until the 20th of September, when they took possession of their present elegant quarters.

P. L. GARRITY, Confectionery Manufacturer — 100 East Van Buren street — established the business in 1861, succeeding a business that was established in 1854; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 25; monthly pay-roll, \$1,100; annual production, 1,500,000 lbs., value, \$300,000. This house was doing a large and successful business at the time of the great fire of October 9, 1871; occupying the whole of the double building, Nos. 33 and 35 River street. The amount manufactured the year before the fire was nearly 5,000,000 lbs. and valued at over \$900,000.

JAMES C. SIMMS, Confectioner — 56 State street — established the business in 1856, and is one of the pioneer candy manufacturers of the city; capital invested, \$20,000; employs 20 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$700; annual production, 450 tons, value, \$200,000. Manufactures all kinds of candy, and none but pure goods. Was burned out in the great fire at 42 State street; resumed business, November 15th, at 694 Wabash avenue. He has since erected the building he now occupies, No. 56 State street, which he owns.

LEVI J. COLBURN, Manufacturer of Confectionery, 67 East Randolph street — M. V. LIGHTCAP, Superintendent — established the business in 1852; employs 67 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$300,000. Mr. COLBURN was burned out in the great fire, and was the first to resume business after

that event. Mr. COLBURN is the oldest manufacturer in the business; has a large trade with country dealers throughout the Northwest, with whom his candies are very popular. Manufactures by steam all candies known to the confectioner's art. Factory at 128 North May street. Is represented in the Exposition by a full line of his manufacture.

C. F. GUNTHER, Manufacturer of Confectionery—McVicker's Theater, Madison street—established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 18; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$80,000. Was burned out on Clark street; resumed business at once, after the fire, at corner of State and Twentieth streets. His trade is mostly in the city. Is represented in the grand Exposition by a very elaborate display of candies—the Grand Oriental Pavilion.

GRAHAM & CO., Manufacturers of Confectionery—13 South Halsted street—established the business in 1872; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$225; annual production, 150 tons of candy, value, \$60,000. Manufactures, as a specialty, railway package candy.

MEDICINE MANUFACTORIES.

THE WARNER'S MEDICINE CO.—C. A. FOLSOM, Treasurer—619 State street—was established in 1869; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$120,000. Manufacture "Wine of Life," "English Gin," and "Aromatic Brandy." The sales of these three styles of bitters is increasing rapidly, and the capacities of the works are taxed to supply the demand.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MEDICINE CO.—GEO. POWELL, President—75 North May street—was established in 1865; capital invested, \$500,000; number of employes, 13; weekly pay-roll, \$195; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture specially West's and Wallace's family medicines and officinal pills; also Wallace's stomach bitters. Manufacture about 50,000 pills per day. Were burned out in the great fire at

138 and 140 East Kinzie street. Built the present works at 75 North May street, and resumed business in fourteen days after the fire.

THE EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO.—JOHN S. EMMERT, President and Superintendent—296 West Lake street—was established in 1863; incorporated in 1872; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 10 to 15; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture specially Eilert's medicines, teething syrup, worm cakes, etc.; also manufacture harness oils, oil blacking and condition powders.

VINEGAR MANUFACTORIES.

SPINK BROTHERS' VINEGAR WORKS—333 and 335 West Lake street—capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, three; monthly pay-roll, \$150; annual production, 12,000 barrels of vinegar. Manufacture pure cider and white wine vinegar. The works are claimed to be the most perfect in the city. Messrs. SPINK BROTHERS were burned out in the great fire, at 136 East Kinzie street; recommenced the business on November 1st, 1871. Are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

S. DONNELL & CO.'S VINEGAR WORKS—820 and 822 West Lake street—were established in 1868; capital invested, \$4,000; number of employes, three; weekly pay-roll, \$75; annual production, 4,000 barrels, value, \$20,000. Manufacture pure cider and white wine vinegar.

MEYER & LANG'S VINEGAR WORKS—116 North Desplaines street—were established in 1868; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, five; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; annual production, 2,200 barrels; value, \$17,000. Manufacture principally cider vinegar, highwines, etc.

THE OHIO VINEGAR WORKS—D. P. MINER & Co., Proprietors—675 Carroll street—were established in 1869; capital invested, \$5,000; employ five hands, with a weekly pay-

roll of \$100; annual production, 2,000 barrels; value, \$12,000. Manufacture No. 1 and XX pure cider and white wine vinegar for family and pickle use—guaranteed free from all impurities.

J. J. WILSON, MANUFACTURER OF VINEGAR SHAVINGS — 32 West Quincy street — established the business in 1870; capital invested, \$2,000; employs three hands, and turns out \$5,000 worth of shavings, used in the manufacture of vinegar, per year.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORIES.

JOHN A. LOMAX, Manufacturer of Soda Water, etc., established the business in 1852; present capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 80; monthly pay-roll, \$4,160; value of annual production, \$175,000. Manufactures soda water, and bottles porter, ale, cider and lager beer. This is the oldest as well as largest establishment of the kind in the city. It occupies the entire building, 14, 16 and 18 Charles place, between Harrison and Van Buren streets, near Fifth avenue, 60x107 feet, four stories high. The establishment runs fifteen wagons.

W. H. HUTCHISON & SONS, Manufacturers of Soda Water, etc. — 241 West Randolph street — established the business in 1848; present capital invested, about \$50,000; number of employes, 75; monthly pay-roll about \$5,000, and turn out a large amount of soda water, cider, syrups, etc. Mr. Hutchison commenced making spruce small beer in 1848, and from that small beginning has grown the present large business, amounting to over \$100,000 a year. In 1865 he took his two sons into the business as partners, and the firm has continued the business since.

JAS. STENSON, Manufacturer of Soda and Mineral Waters — 99 and 101 West Monroe street — established the business in 1859; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufactures soda and mineral waters, as a specialty.

BAROTHY & GILMAN, Manufacturers of Mineral Waters — 943 Wabash avenue — established the business in 1864; em-

ploy 17 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$70,000. Manufacture champagnes and mineral spring waters, as a specialty.

PAUL RAUZE — 124 North Canal street — established the manufacture of Ginger Pop in 1872; capital, \$7,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$25,000.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER WORKS — ARTHUR CHRISTIN, Proprietor — 362 and 364 South Halsted street — established in 1872; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$115; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufactures as a specialty the only genuine sparkling champagne cider. Has branch houses in Montreal, Quebec and St. Louis; also manufactures ginger ale.

F. H. PEABODY & CO., Manufacturers of Ginger Ale — 10 Monroe street — established the business in 1873; capital invested, \$6,000; employ 8 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$100; value of annual production, \$25,000. Market in most of the leading cities of the Northwest.

PICKLE MANUFACTORIES.

W. ARCHDEACON'S PICKLE MANUFACTORY — 229 to 239 South Water street — was established in 1860; capital invested at present, 150,000; number of employes, 400; weekly pay-roll, \$1,500. A large majority of the employes are girls and boys, which accounts for the comparatively small pay-roll. Value of annual production, \$400,000. Manufactures pickles, preserves, jellies, saurkraut, etc. His sales are mostly in the city, to the wholesale jobbing trade; and, notwithstanding the immense quantity of goods in his special line he turns out annually, the demand is still in excess of the supply. Is represented in the Exposition by a full line of his manufacture.

THE CHICAGO PICKLE CO. — WM. H. OVERTON, President; GEO. P. ROSS, Secretary — 143 and 145 South Clinton

street—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$25,000; average number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$100; annual production, 4,000 barrels of pickles. Manufacture all kinds of pickles.

SOAP MANUFACTORIES.

CHAS. E. WILLETTS, Manufacturer of Soap—53 Michigan street—established the business in 1867; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$200; annual production, 2,500,000 pounds, valued at \$150,000. Manufactures fine family soaps as a specialty. Was burned out in the great fire, and resumed business soon after on a larger scale.

GRAHAM BROS.—Soap Manufacturers—42 and 44 Clinton street—established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$18,000; number of employes, 11; weekly pay-roll, about \$175; annual production—[They decline to give the value of their production, on the ground that it is so large, in proportion to the investment, that if people knew it, they would go into the business, and thus injure these manufacturers.] They manufacture fancy toilet soaps as a specialty; also make perfumeries a portion of their manufacture.

PLACE & EHRET, Manufacturers of Soap—189 Mather street—have just established the business; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$180; production, \$120,000 pounds per week; value of annual production will probably be \$150,000. They manufacture a laundry soap from pure cocoanut oil. This is the only factory of the kind in the United States. The brands of this firm are “Cocoanut,” “Champaign” and “Primrose,” which are sold for less than Babbitt’s—best in the market.

SOAP MANUFACTORY—WRISLEY BROS., Agents—corner Superior and Kingsbury streets—was established in 1862; capital invested, \$23,000; number of employes, 10; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture principally common family soaps; also Wrisley’s pulverized soap. Burned out in the great fire at 224 Kinzie street; started immediately after the fire

corner of Hoyne and Hubbard streets. Commenced business in the present location in January, 1873.

HUGH RITCHIE'S SOAP MANUFACTORY — 211 to 221 Goethe street — was established in 1849; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, nine; weekly pay-roll, \$125; value of annual production, about \$20,000. Manufactures the various brands of best family soaps. **MR. RITCHIE** is decidedly the pioneer soap manufacturer of the city. Was burned out in the great fire, and rebuilt on the same site, his present works, and commenced business again in January following the fire.

THOMAS DOUGALL, SOAP MANUFACTURER — at 37 to 43 Cedar street — established the business in 1848, and with seven hands, a weekly pay-roll of \$84, turns out \$65,000 worth of soaps annually.

GALLOWAY & SARGENT, SOAP MANUFACTURERS — corner of Throop and Sixteenth streets — established the business in 1872; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 13; monthly pay roll, \$500; value of annual production is large. They manufacture soap by a new process, by which all the glycerine is saved, and more soap obtained than by the old way.

OIL MANUFACTORIES.

PAGE & SPRAGUE, Oil Manufacturers — 44 to 54 Illinois street — established the business in 1857; present capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$350; value of annual production, \$600,000. **Messrs. PAGE & SPRAGUE** are the oldest and most extensive oil manufacturers in the city. They make a specialty of the manufacture of lard oil. Were burned out in the great fire, but rebuilt immediately, shipping the first order, after the fire, October 18th.

THE LAKE SHORE OIL WORKS — **MAXWELL, WHEELER & Co., Proprietors** — 393 to 399 Illinois street — were established in 1869; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 11; weekly pay-roll, \$160; value of annual production, \$250,000. Manufacture lubricating and burning oils as a specialty. Were burned out in the great fire, but started up again shortly after.

AMERICAN OIL AND PAINT CO.—W. B. HAMILTON, ISAAC FRENCH and JOHN MERRIMAN, Proprietors—JOHN MERRIMAN, Superintendent—312 and 314 West Lake street—established in July, 1873; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 4; monthly pay-roll, \$300; production, 50 barrels of oil per month, value of annual production will be about \$24,000. This oil is manufactured by a patent process.

FRENCH & CO., extensive Oil Manufacturers, declined to give any information whatever.

CHEMICAL WORKS, ETC.—SUMMARY.

Whole number of establishments of every kind.....	48
Total capital invested.....	\$2,776,000
“ number of employes.....	1,850
“ amount of wages paid weekly.....	\$12,274
“ amount of wages paid monthly.....	19,065
“ aggregate wages paid per month.....	72,252
“ wages paid per year.....	867,064
“ value of production for the year.....	8,145,000

Comprising:

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Chemical works	6	\$260,000	180	\$7,628	\$1,028,000
White lead and oil works	4	750,000	425	22,610	2,124,000
Varnish works	2	175,000	20	2,200	300,000
Confectionery works.....	7	266,000	395	11,630	440,000
Medicine manufactories.....	3	610,000	68	1,600	270,000
Vinegar works	5	26,000	17	1,036	54,000
Soda water, mineral water, etc.	7	244,000	215	11,693	820,000
Pickle manufactories	2	175,000	410	6,800	400,000
Soap works	7	156,000	77	4,000	615,000
Oil works	3	103,000	35	2,400	874,000

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING MANUFACTORIES.

The Ready-made Clothing manufacture has grown, within the past few years, to immense proportions, and is fast assuming a front rank among the manufacturing industries of the city, several houses manufacturing over \$1,000,000 worth per annum.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Clothing Manufacturers, 243 to 249 Madison street, established the business in 1850; capital at present invested, \$800,000; number of employes, about \$3,000; monthly pay-roll, about \$40,000; value of annual production, \$1,800,000. This is the largest clothing manufactory in the city, and probably west of New York. They were burned out in the great fire at 24 and 26 Lake street, but, with the proverbial heroism and energy that has made "Chicago sufferers" so famous, they immediately went to work and fitted up the ruins of the old gray Presbyterian church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington streets, and commenced manufacturing again, thus giving employment to many "fellow sufferers," who would otherwise have had "hard sledding" through the winter.

H. A. KOHN & BROS., Clothing Manufacturers, 10, 12 and 14 Lake street—established the business in 1853; present capital invested, \$750,000; number of employes, about \$3,000; monthly pay-roll, about \$30,000; value of annual production, \$1,500,000. This is the oldest, as well as one of the most extensive, clothing manufactories in the city. Enterprise and fair and honorable dealing have been the immediate cause of the immense growth of their business. They were burned out on the site now occupied, in the great fire, but resumed business immediately at 545 Wabash avenue. They subsequently erected a temporary

store on the lake front, into which they moved in February, 1872. There they remained until the elegant and commodious store now occupied was completed, which was in June, 1872. This store is on the old site, but on an enlarged scale, being 66 by 125 feet in size, five stories and basement. The firm manufacture only the better class of clothing goods.

SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO.—Clothing Manufacturers—established the business in 1868; employ about 1,000 hands, to whom they disburse monthly, \$20,000; their annual production amounts to \$1,000,000. They were burned out in the great fire, at 18 Lake street, and commenced to manufacture in just two days after. In August, 1872, the firm moved to their present quarters in Drake's block, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street.

CLAYBURGH, EINSTEIN & CO.—Manufacturers of Clothing—64 and 66 Wabash avenue—established the business in 1864; they employ 563 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$5,000; value of annual production, \$850,000. Manufacture all styles and qualities of men's clothing as a specialty. Were burned out at 27 Lake street, and, though losing an immense stock of fall and winter cloths that had just been received, as well as a large stock of manufactured goods ready for the fall trade, they paid up in full, without asking a day's extension.

W. A. HETTICH, Clothing Manufacturer—81 Madison street—established the business in 1863; capital invested, \$10,000; employs six hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$50; value of annual production, about \$10,000. Manufactures exclusively gents' shirts, and makes a specialty of the "Chicago shirt" of different styles and prices; is also dealer in gents' furnishing goods.

HART BROTHERS, Clothing Manufacturers—ABE SCHAFFNER, Superintendent manufacturing department—79 and 81 Wabash avenue—established the business in 1857; capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 180; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; value of annual production, \$400,000. Manufacture as a specialty woolen shirts, drawers, overalls, etc., for the gents' furnishing goods trade. They were burned out in the great fire

at 28 Lake street; took temporary quarters and commenced business the week following, while building a temporary brick store on the lake front, which they occupied December 1st. Moved into their present quarters June 20th, 1872.

RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO. — Clothing Manufacturers — 75 and 77 Wabash avenue — established the business in 1872; capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 800; monthly pay-roll, \$15,000; value of annual production, \$600,000. Manufacture men's fine clothing as a specialty.

CLEMENT & SAYER, Clothing Manufacturers — 284 and 286 Milwaukee avenue — established the business in 1869; capital invested, including store, \$80,000; number of employes, 200; monthly pay-roll, \$4,500; value of annual production, \$250,000. Manufacture men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing for the wholesale and retail trade; also, shirts, drawers and overalls.

LINDAUER, LEVI & CO., Manufacturers of Clothing — 75 and 77 Wabash avenue — established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$125,000; number of employes, 100; monthly pay-roll, about \$5,400; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture mainly woolen and white shirts and overalls, and job a general line of gent's furnishing goods. This firm was burned out in the great fire, at 20 Lake street, and were among the first to commence business on the lake front.

PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO., Clothing Manufacturers — MR. EISNER, Superintendent of manufacturing department — 34 and 36 Lake street — was established in 1864; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 65; monthly pay-roll, \$2,000. Manufacture as a specialty, shirts and overalls. Were burned out in the great fire, at 42 Lake street. Commenced manufacturing again within a week, at 147 Twenty-second street. Subsequently removed to the lake front, corner of Jackson street.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Manufacturers of Clothing — 54 and 56 East Madison street — established the business in 1863; employ 50 to 75 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$300 to \$500; value of annual production, \$50,000 to \$75,000. Manufacture

exclusively ladies' wear—cloaks, suits, underwear, etc., for the jobbing trade. This firm manufactures on a large scale, using improved machinery and steam power. Their sewing machines are all run by steam.

TOMLINSON & CO., Clothing Manufacturers—160 State street—established the business in 1867; employ from 50 to 150 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$600 to \$1,200; value of annual production, \$125,000. Manufacture exclusively white shirts. Were burned out in the great fire, on State street, and resumed business immediately after.

WILSON BROS., Manufacturers of Shirts—67 and 69 Washington street—established the business in 1863; they employ 165 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$1,200. Annual production, 4,500 dozen custom shirts—value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture exclusively fine white shirts. Ninety-five per cent. of their manufacture is made to the individual measure of customers.

There are several other extensive clothing manufacturing establishments, the proprietors of which, for various reasons, failed to furnish any information. Cahn, Wampold & Co., Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore, L. F. Leopold & Co., Leopold Khu & Co., whose business would materially swell the aggregate figures of this branch of industry.

HAT, CAP AND FUR MANUFACTORIES.

J. A. SMITH & CO., Hat and Fur Manufacturers—161 State street—established the business in 1835; present capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 30; monthly pay-roll, \$1,500; value of annual production, \$150,000. This is the oldest firm in Chicago, at the present time, if not the oldest in the Northwest, having had a continuous business existence for thirty-eight years. They are also the largest manufacturers of fine hats, and ladies' and gents' fine furs, west of New York City. They have for many years been extensively engaged in shipping and importing furs, and their large experience and extensive facilities have enabled them to successfully compete, both in style

and quality, and prices, with the best furriers either in this country or in Europe. Messrs. J. A. Smith & Co. are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of ladies' and gents' fur goods of their manufacture.

S. W. STRYKER, Hat and Fur Manufacturer—231 West Madison and 114 South Clark streets—established the business in 1867; capital invested, \$50,000; employs 30 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$2,500; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufactures principally sable, mink, seal and various other kinds of furs; also manufactures silk hats of the latest styles.

C. MACKENZIE, Hat and Cap Manufacturer—103 Madison street—established the business in 1867; capital invested, \$20,000; employs 30 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufactures principally silk hats of the latest styles and finest quality. Was burned out at 120 Dearborn street, and the factory also, at 122 to 124 Clark street. In five days after the fire, commenced work at 633 State, and in ten days at corner of West Madison and Jefferson streets. May 10th, 1873, opened at his present quarters. Has a full line of hats at the Exposition.

GLANZ & HOFFMMAN, Fur Manufacturers—124 Fifth avenue—established the business in 1864; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$350; value of annual production, \$90,000. Manufacture furs, exclusively, for the trade. Their lines include the most rare and costly sets, and they make a specialty of fine furs. They were burned out in the great fire, at 99 and 101 Lake street, and re-opened at 159 West Madison street in about three days after, where they were burned out a second time, and about the first of March, 1872, opened at their present quarters. Are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of their manufactures.

THE HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY of VICTOR GERARDIN—183 South Clark street—was established in 1854; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$225; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufactures as a specialty silk and cassimere hats; sells to dealers principally in the city. This is the oldest hat manufactory in the city. Was

burned out in the great fire, at 51 and 53 La Salle street; commenced business ten days after on Canal street, where he remained until he took possession of his present quarters.

HIRSCH & ERLICH, Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers — 125 Fifth avenue — established the business in 1872; capital invested, \$8,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$400; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture exclusively cloth hats and caps of all styles and descriptions.

J. C. GÖEBEL'S HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY — 112 Fifth avenue — was established in 1868; capital invested, \$6,000; employs 30 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$300; value of annual production, \$60,000. Manufactures principally cloth hats and caps for the trade. Was burned out in the great fire, at 74 and 76 Lake street, and in about a month after commenced business at 154 West Lake, and subsequently removed to his present location.

HARRIS & HALL, Hat and Fur Manufacturers — southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets — established the business in 1871; capital invested, \$25,000; employ 11 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$500; value of annual production, \$100,000. Manufacture fine furs as a specialty. Also manufacture silk and cloth hats and caps.

BISHOP & BARNES, Hat and Fur Manufacturers — corner State and Monroe streets — established the business in 1865; employ 18 hands, with a monthly salary of \$600; value of annual production, \$150,000. Make a specialty of the manufacture of fine furs — carrying on the manufacture throughout the year. They manufacture largely mink, seal, ermine, and all fine furs. They manufacture also a full line of silk hats, fur caps, etc. The firm is represented in the Exposition by a full line of hats and furs.

PARKER & TILTON, Manufacturers of Hats — 83 South Clark street — established the business in 1873; employ about 10 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$750. Manufacture silk, beaver, cassimere, felt, straw, and opera hats. Make a specialty of bringing out elegant and fashionable hats for extraordi-

nary occasions. Their "Jubilee" hats were very popular, and their "Four-in-hand" hats, brought out for the "summer meeting" at Dexter Park, were equally so. Their "Exposition" hat, which they have had manufactured expressly in honor of our grand Inter-State Exposition, is decidedly the nobbiest and most stylish hat of the season. Messrs. Parker & Tilton are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their goods, and make one of the finest displays of the section.

JOHN WELCH, Hat Manufacturer — 188 Washington street — established the business in 1866; capital invested, about \$3,000; employs three hands, and turns out about \$10,000 worth of silk hats annually.

LADIES' HAT MANUFACTORIES.

LADIES' HAT MANUFACTORY of HEWES & PRESCOTT — 258 Wabash avenue — was established in 1857; they employ about 100 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$700; the amount of production is from 4,000 to 5,000 hats per week, valued at some \$3,000 to \$4,000 per week, about \$175,000 per year. The specialty of their manufacture is straw and velvet hats. Mr. HEWES is the pioneer of this branch of manufacture in the city. The first case of ladies' hats ever made in Chicago was produced by Mr. HEWES in the spring of 1858. The feat at that day created quite an excitement. The case was sold to J. H. WEBER, now of the American Hat Co., of New York. From that small beginning has grown up a manufacture of real importance. The firm were burned out, in the great fire, at 143 Lake street, and started immediately after at Twenty-second street. They built and occupied their elegant and commodious quarters by the first of March following the great fire.

LADIES' HAT AND FRAME MANUFACTORY of Wm. TURKINGTON — 260 Wabash avenue — was established in 1869; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 80 to 100; weekly pay-roll, \$700; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufactures specially fancy braid, velvet, plush and felt hats for ladies; also hat frames of all the fashionable styles. Manufactures for

the wholesale trade exclusively. Was burned out, in the great fire, at 67 and 69 Lake street; started the manufacture again in two weeks at his residence, and subsequently removed to the lake front. Recently took possession of his present commodious quarters.

CHICAGO STRAW WORKS—Hat and Frame Manufactory and Bleaching Establishment—E. J. TURNER, Proprietor—68 and 70 State street—were established in 1864; capital, \$10,000; employes, 100; weekly pay-roll, \$700; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufactures all kinds of ladies' straw and fancy hats, bonnets and frames; also manufactures blocks for ladies' and gents' hats. First established the business at 122 and 124 Lake street; subsequently removed to 79 Lake street, where he was burned out in the great fire. Reopened, the following February, at 258 State street, where he remained until the first of July last, when he removed to his present quarters, where he is permanently located, with better and greater facilities for his manufacture than ever before.

NECK-WEAR MANUFACTORY.

BROWNSON, BROS. & CO., Neck-wear Manufactory—192 and 194 East Madison street—was established in 1865; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 60; weekly pay-roll, \$300; value of annual production, \$80,000. Manufacture neck-wear of all styles as a specialty. They have just brought out as a timely production the "Exposition Scarf," manufactured expressly for this occasion. They are the leading manufacturers in this line of goods in the city. They manufacture only fine and fashionable goods. Messrs. Brownson, Bros. & Co. are also Western agents for Gray's Patent Collar, and their store is the Western depot for the "Burlock Diamond Shirts." Their annual sales amount to \$250,000.

COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORIES.

HARRIS & KOCH, Manufacturers of Cotton Batting—162 and 164 Twentieth street—established the business in 1869; capital invested, \$15,000; employ 15 hands, with a weekly pay-

roll of \$200; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture cotton batting of all descriptions; make a specialty of linings for carpets. Sell largely to dry goods houses. This is claimed to be the largest mill of the kind in the city. Represented in the grand Exposition by samples of their manufactures.

GRALL & GRUBBS, Manufacturers of Cotton Batting—92 and 94 Illinois street—established in 1859; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$150; production, 12 bales, of 450 pounds each, per week; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture all descriptions of batting. Sell mostly to city dealers. Are represented in the great Exposition.

MOSSER & SULZER, Manufacturers of Cotton Batting—432 North Clark street, corner of Elm—established the business in 1861; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 5; weekly pay-roll, \$75; value of annual production, \$12,000. Their market is mostly outside the city, throughout the Northwest. The present firm was formed four years since. They were burned out in the great conflagration, but started again, in the same place, in a few weeks. The works will be greatly enlarged during the present season.

BED AND BEDDING MANUFACTORIES.

A. S. ESMAY'S BEDDING MANUFACTORY—was established in 1865; capital at present invested, \$7,000; employs 12 to 18 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150; value of annual production, about \$45,000. Manufactures, as a specialty, bedding and mattresses—hair, moss, palm, wool, husk, excelsior, grass and cotton are among the ingredients used in the mattress manufacture. Mr. ESMAY was doing a very large business at 122 E. Monroe street, at the time of the great fire, which was entirely destroyed. He started the business, the day after the fire, at 135 West Lake street, temporarily, but removed to 217 W. Madison street, soon after.

GREEN & SPEAR, at 257 W. Madison street, manufacture all kinds of Mattresses and Bedding generally; also manufacture

Crosby's Combined Sofa and Bed as a specialty, and do a general upholstering business, and deal in all kinds of spring beds. Established the business in 1872; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 8, with a weekly pay-roll of \$125; value of annual production, \$10,000.

THE BEDDING MANUFACTORY of LOUIS KORNICKER, at 593 State street, was established in 1870, with a capital of about \$2,000; employs 6 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$75; value of annual production, about \$7,000. Manufactures principally comforters and hair, moss, excelsior, and corn husk mattresses. Has sample mattresses at the Exposition.

H. D. WALKER, 683 State street, manufactures Beds and Bedding; business established in 1871, with a capital of about \$3,000; employs 10 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Makes a specialty of upholstery.

BAKERIES.

This branch of industry has expanded greatly within a few years past. There are few cities in the country, if any, that can show more extensive or more complete works of this kind.

C. L. WOODMAN & CO.'S BAKERY — C. L. WOODMAN, Superintendent—corner of Canal and Adams streets—established January 1st, 1869; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 85; weekly pay-roll, 1,050; annual production, 75,000 pounds of crackers and 1,560,000 loaves of bread, value, \$450,000. The works were entirely destroyed, in the great fire, on Kinzie street. The business was resumed, with entirely new machinery, new ovens and building, in 37 days from date of fire, with baking capacity of 800 pounds of crackers per day. Bread and crackers are the specialty. Is represented in the Exposition by samples of bread and crackers.

THE DAKE BAKERY—BLAKE, WALKER & Co., Proprietors—24 and 26 North Clinton street—was established in 1865; capital invested, \$158,126; number of employes, 98; weekly pay-roll, \$1,450; annual production, 136,032 barrels of crackers (in

1872); value \$525,000. The manufacture of crackers of all kinds is the specialty. Goods are sold from New York to Denver, and from the Gulf States to the mining territory of Lake Superior. This immense establishment was formerly located in the rear of McVicker's Theater, in center of block bounded by State, Dearborn, Madison and Monroe streets, where it was entirely destroyed in the great fire, with a loss to the proprietors of \$100,000. Ground was broken for the new building on October 17, 1871, and the business was commenced in it on December 20. The building is of four stories, 151 by 42 feet in size. The works are run by a 40-horse power engine; two largest sized McKenzie ovens and three common ovens are used.

THOMSON & TEMPLETON'S BAKERY—213 Randolph street—was established in 1852; capital invested \$25,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$350; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture crackers as a specialty; also manufacture bread, cake, etc. Depend principally upon the outside market throughout the Northwest. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city.

THE EXCELSIOR BAKERY—FARNUM & CHIDESTER, Proprietors—61 North Halsted street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 47; weekly pay-roll, \$575; annual production, 1,500 barrels of crackers, 250,000 loaves of bread, valued at \$15,500. Manufacture bread and crackers, as a specialty, for the jobbing trade. Are represented in the Exposition by samples of their manufacture.

THE BAKERY of ANGUS MCGOWAN, at 172 West Lake street, was established in 1860; capital invested, \$15,000; employs 10 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150; value of annual production, \$50,000. Bread and crackers a specialty.

D. F. BREMNER'S FINE BISCUIT MANUFACTORY—78 and 80 O'Brien street—was established in 1871; capital invested, \$45,000; number of employes, 48; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$250,000. Manufactures especially fine biscuits and crackers, equal in all respects to the imported Scotch and English articles of the same class. This is the only

bakery in the city devoted to this line of manufacture. A factory 42x80 feet, two stories and basement, was erected and supplied with three rotary ovens, especially adapted to this business, and an experienced foreman obtained from Edinburgh, Scotland, and the object of the proprietor has been fully attained, in the production of goods that are declared superior to the best imported. The business will continue to grow. Mr. Bremner's establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by a tempting display of his product.

SMITH, COLLIER & CO.'S BAKERY—A. S. WARD, Superintendent—189 West Randolph street—was established in 1868; capital invested, about \$15,000; number of employes, 18; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$45,000. Manufacture crackers exclusively for the trade.

FLOURING MILLS.

Chicago has always boasted of her immense transactions in grain, and that justly, for they exceed the transactions of nearly the whole world beside; and that may account for the fact that so little progress has been made in the business of manufacturing grain into flour and meal. Indeed, we have little to boast of in the line of flouring mills, many much smaller places surpassing us in this particular branch of manufacture. Still, the mills we have do a large and profitable business, fully up to their capacities.

STAR AND CRESCENT MILLS—CLINTON BRIGGS & HEERMANS, Proprietors—2 and 4 West Randolph street—were established in 1866; capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 35; weekly pay-roll, \$500; annual production, 150,000 barrels of flour, valued at \$1,000,000. The brand of the Star and Crescent Mills has long stood in high repute with housekeepers and bakers. Some millers take the best wheat and make very commonplace flour, while others will take even a medium grade of wheat and turn out a really fine article of flour. The Star and Crescent Mills, while they are particular to obtain the very best stock in the market, make the very best flour that can

be extracted from any grade of grain. These mills are represented in the great Exposition by sample barrels and sacks of its flour.

THE ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS—NORTON, COLE & Co., Proprietors—1 and 3 West Madison street—were established in 1861; capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$400; annual production, 110,000 barrels of flour, valued at \$750,000. This mill, standing at the west end of Madison-street bridge, has for the past twelve years been a familiar landmark. The best quality of flour is turned out, the market for which is largely found among the dealers of the city, the citizens of Chicago generally preferring an article they know to be good to the fancy foreign brands that are imported from outside mills. Messrs. Norton, Cole & Co. take great pains to keep up the reputation of their flour as equal to the best brands in the market.

THE MARINE MILLS—JNO. WHITLEY & Co., Proprietors—66 and 68 N. Canal street—were established in 1858; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 12; monthly pay-roll, \$700; annual production, 6,000 tons of meal and 8,000 tons of feed. This mill, one of the oldest in the city, has recently changed hands, and is now owned by one of our most earnest, active and thorough-going business men. Mr. John Whitley, present proprietor, has had years of experience in this line of business. Since taking charge of the Marine Mills, Messrs. Whitley & Co. have attached to it a "purchasing and supply agency," more especially for the benefit of their customers and patrons in the lumber regions of Michigan and Wisconsin; and their facilities are such that they can furnish, on an hour's notice, any reasonable amount of grain, groceries and provisions, for shipment.

THE MILL of F. S. HANSON—145 and 147 West Lake street—was established in 1860; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufactures flour, feed and hominy.

CHICAGO OATMEAL MILLS—EVANS & OLIVER, Proprietors; **DAVID OLIVER,** Superintendent—66 and 68 N. Halsted street—were established in 1867; capital invested, \$20,000;

number of employes, 22; weekly pay-roll, \$250; value of annual production, \$150,000. This is the only mill in the city that makes a specialty of the production of oatmeal. They grind 1,200 bushels of oats and corn per day; run night and day with a double set of hands; and still the demand keeps ahead of the supply.

A. FISHER'S FLOUR AND FEED MILL—20 and 22 S. Desplaines street—was established in 1868; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 8; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$75,000. Makes a specialty of grinding feed.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

PHŒNIX MILLS—KNOWLES, CLOYES & Co.—29 and 31 River street—were established in 1855—the pioneer mills of the kind in the city; capital invested at present, \$100,000; number of employes, 30; monthly pay-roll, \$3,500; value of annual production, \$250,000. Roasting and grinding coffees and grinding spices is the specialty. The firm were burned out in the great fire, in the same location, and started the business again in a few days after in temporary quarters. Their present building is of brick, four stories and basement in height, 40x100 feet in size.

GROCERS MILLS—SPRAGUE, WARNER & Co., Proprietors—H. M. RANSOM, Superintendent—222 East Kinzie street—were established in May, 1873; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 17; monthly pay-roll, \$2,000; value of annual production, \$120,000. Ground and roasted coffee, ground spices, mustard, etc., a specialty. Salesroom, 53 and 55 Michigan street.

MUSTARD MANUFACTORIES.

THE MUSTARD MILL of HENRY WICHERT—87 and 89 West Lake street—established in 1871; capital invested, \$5,000; employs 5 hands, with a monthly pay-roll, of \$200; production, 500 gross, valued at \$10,000 per year. Manufactures French and wine mustard and olive oils.

PREMIUM MUSTARD FACTORY — **DIERKING & OHNE-SORGE**, Proprietors — 50 Second street — was established in 1869; capital invested, \$6,000; employ 3 hands, with a monthly payroll of \$175; value of annual production, \$10,000. Manufacture French and German mustard. Sell entirely to the trade.

BARREL AND CASK MANUFACTORIES.

Most of the Brewers and Distillers in the city manufacture their own cooperage; the coopers devoted to this business exclusively do not therefore represent the entire manufacture.

THE COOPER SHOP AND STAVE YARD of **F. E. JONES** (successor to **JONES & CHAPIN**) — corner of Sixteenth street and Wentworth avenue — was established in 1860; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 90; monthly pay-roll, \$5,000; value of annual production and sales, \$525,000. Manufactures flour barrels, pork and lard tierces, staves, heading and provision cooperage; buy stock largely in Michigan and Indiana. The above investment does not include the real estate. **Mr. JONES** also runs an extensive cooper shop at McKean, Ill., where he employs 50 hands.

HEMAN FOSTER, Manufacturer of Cooperage — office, 17 Board of Trade Building — factory, corner Hawthorne avenue and North Branch street — established the business in 1862; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 50; weekly payroll, about \$800; annual production, 25,000 packages, value, \$50,000. Manufactures specially whisky barrels and provision cooperage. Was burned out in the same location in the great fire, and rebuilt at once, and inside of two months was filling orders again.

THE COMET STAVE AND BARREL FACTORY — **R. M. FINNEY**, Superintendent — near Clybourne place bridge — was established in 1863; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 32; weekly pay-roll, \$450; annual production, 28,000 barrels, value, \$60,000. Manufactures whisky barrels and provision cooperage.

WEBER & EISSNER, Manufacturers of Cooperage—221, 223 and 287 to 295 West Kinzie street—established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$30,000; monthly pay-roll, \$850; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture all kinds of whisky, flour and all other barrels.

THE COOPERAGE MANUFACTORY of J. G. STEPHENS—W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent—corner of Seventeenth and Arnold streets—was established in 1862; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$400; annual production, 20,000 barrels, value, \$35,000. Manufactures tight and slack hogsheads, lard tierces, pork barrels, barrel and box straps, etc.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

SPAULDING & MERRICK'S TOBACCO MANUFACTORY—9, 11, 13 and 15 River street—was established in 1864; capital invested, \$150,000; number of employes, 175; weekly pay-roll, \$1,500; annual production, 2,194,550 pounds; value, \$1,250,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco. Their stock comes principally from Kentucky, of which they use 2,000 hogsheads a year. This is the largest establishment of the kind in the city. They paid a Government tax, for the first six months of the present year, of \$219,455. Were burned out in same location, in the great fire, but commenced to rebuild immediately after. Their present building, of brick, three stories and basement, with a front on River street of 166 feet, was erected, and the works started, in just 72 days after the fire. They claim to have blown the first steam whistle in the burnt district.

EUREKA TOBACCO WORKS—BECK & WIRTH, Proprietors—22 and 24 South Water street—established in 1855; employ 80 to 90 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$2,000; production, 90,000 to 100,000 pounds of tobacco per month. 1,080,000 to 1,200,000 pounds per year. Pay a Government tax of \$200,000 per year. Manufacture smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff—best brand "Eureka" chewing. The factory is located at 392 and 394 North Clark, corner of Maple street—a brick building, 50x150 feet, four stories high. Was burned out in the great fire, and

rebuilt at once, among the first, if not the first brick building erected on the North Side after the fire. They also have a large salesroom and office on South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue, where their sales amount to \$700,000 per annum.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SHORE TOBACCO WORKS—HEARTT, WATT & Co.—153 Michigan avenue—was established in 1872; employ 50 hands; monthly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production, 450,000 pounds; value, \$175,000. Manufacture best qualities of smoking and chewing tobaccos. Their business is increasing rapidly. Occupy a commodious brick building with complete works.

G. WAGENFUEHR'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY—191 Lake street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$2,000; annual production, 1,300,000 cigars, valued at \$50,000. Manufactures as a specialty the "Standard Cigar"; obtains his stock principally from New York, and sells mostly to dealers in the city. Burned out at 152 Lake street, in the great fire, and started on the 20th following at 249 West Twelfth street.

C. F. MAURER'S CIGAR FACTORY—187 South Clark street—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$225; annual production, 720,000 cigars, valued at \$36,000. Manufactures, as a specialty, "Our Club House" cigars; uses only the best stocks, and makes the best quality of goods. Burned out at 134 Clark street, in the great fire, and resumed business immediately after.

WM. KOCH'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY—62 North Halsted street—was established in 1870; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$130; annual production, 720,000 cigars, valued at \$25,000. Manufactures all the current brands; obtains stock mostly from Baltimore, and sells largely to country dealers.

HOBART, DWELLE & CO.'S TOBACCO MANUFACTORY—JAS. DWELLE, Superintendent—715 to 721 Indiana avenue—established in 1872; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 100; weekly pay-roll, \$500; production, 600,000

pounds of tobacco, value, \$300,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, fine-cut chewing, and all styles of smoking tobacco. Sell to the jobbing trade only. Among their favorite brands of chewing are "2:17," "Big Indian," "Dew Drop," "Sweet Home," etc. The Smoking brands are "A & P," "Atlantic," "Champion," and "A No. 1."

BARRY & VAN VLIET'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY — 83 West Madison street — was established in 1864; capital invested, about \$7,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$125; annual production, 300,000 cigars, valued at \$13,000. They manufacture principally "Admiral," "New Chicago," and "Young America." Their stock comes mostly from New York and Connecticut.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTORY of MILLER BROTHERS — 290 State street — was established in 1871; capital invested, about \$3,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$200; annual production, 360,000 cigars, valued at \$15,000. Have a case of cigars in the grand Exposition.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., Manufacturers of Cigars, at 29 and 31 Wabash avenue, employ 75 hands, and probably do quite a large business, but decline to give any more definite information. They are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTORY of BAUM BROS. — 253 East Randolph street — was established in 1861; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 13; weekly pay-roll, \$160; annual production, 1,000,000 cigars; value, \$45,000. Manufacture only first-class goods; among them the "Original" cigar, which has attained a wide popularity. Trade largely with country dealers.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTORY of LAUDENBACH & HEINZE — 165 Eighteenth street — was established in 1870; capital invested, about \$5,000; employ 6 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$25,000.

CIGAR MANUFACTORY of ADAM BRENER — Southeast corner Clark and South Water streets — was established in 1860; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 8; weekly pay-roll,

about \$125; annual production, 250,000 cigars; value, \$12,500. Manufacture as a specialty the following brands: "Pears and Cherries," "Primera," "O. K." and "La Corona." Was burned out in the great fire, at No. 7 Rush street, commenced business again soon after on the West Side.

C. F. NUSSBAUMER'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY—51 North Clark street—was established in 1873; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, about 7; weekly pay-roll, \$100; annual production, 240,000 cigars, valued at \$12,000. Manufactures various brands, mostly for the jobbing trade.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTORY of CHAS. HENE—197 West Madison street—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$3,000; employs 7 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; annual production, 200,000 cigars; value, \$10,000. Manufactures "Long Nines" and "Iron Cross" cigars; also dealer in foreign and domestic cigars.

FRED BECHER, Manufacturer of Cigars—at 87 North Wells street—established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$7,000; employs 7 hands; weekly pay-roll, about \$100; annual production, about 140,000 cigars; value, \$7,000. Manufactures the "Legal Tender" and the "Silver Lake" cigars. His trade is largely with city dealers.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS WORKS.

GEO. A. MISCH & BRO., Manufacturers of Painted and Ornamental Glass—217 E. Washington street—established the business in 1860; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, about 30; weekly pay-roll, \$350 to \$500; value of annual production, \$100,000. Messrs. Misch & Bro. are among the pioneers in this branch of industry in Chicago. The name of the firm has long been a guaranty for the most elegant and beautiful work of the art. They were burned out in the great conflagration on Calhoun place, and started immediately after the fire in temporary quarters, removing to their present location in July, 1872. They furnished the ornamental glass work for the tomb of Henry M. Keep, Watertown, New York; the First and Union

Park Congregational Churches, Unity Church, Grace M. E. Church, and Grace Episcopal Church, among many others that might be mentioned.

STAINED GLASS MANUFACTORY of OTTO JEVNE & Co.—224 and 226 E. Washington street—was established in 1854; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 20; weekly pay-roll, \$420; value of annual production, \$35,000. This firm located at their present quarters soon after the great fire, and their business has steadily increased. Mr. Jevne is a thorough artist himself, and his taste and skill insures great beauty of design and excellence of execution for every piece of work he undertakes. Among the churches furnished with stained glass by this firm, may be mentioned the Church of the Messiah (Rev. Laird Collier's), also the fresco painting for the Oriental Masonic Lodge; Wilson Sewing Machine store; Academy of Music; Cleveland Masonic Lodge, etc. The establishment is represented in the grand Exposition by a Biblical composition in stained glass, representing the "Adoration of the Angels," 12x5 feet in size, a most beautiful work of art.

THE ORNAMENTAL GLASS WORKS of JAMES BERRY & Co.—85 Jackson street—were established in 1869; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 11; weekly pay-roll, \$240; value of annual production, \$40,000 to \$50,000. Manufacture ground, cut, and embossed glass. Were formerly at 23 North Jefferson street; opened at present location August 1st. Have furnished ornamental glass for the Grand Pacific, Tremont and Palmer houses, Ashland block, etc. Are represented in the grand Exposition.

W. H. WELLS & BRO.'S STAINED GLASS MANUFACTORY—48 and 50 Franklin street—was established in 1870; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, \$550; value of annual production, \$75,000. The principal manufactory of stained glass for churches, of this firm, is at 209 Superior street. They also have a large establishment at 48 and 50 Franklin street. Their work is of the finest kind, and can be seen in many of the best buildings of rebuilt Chicago—Grand

Pacific Hotel, Sherman House, W. U. Telegraph office, Board of Trade building, Bank of Montreal, *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Journal* offices, etc.

WILLOW WARE MANUFACTORIES.

GEO. J. SCHMIDT & BROS.' WILLOW WARE WORKS, 246 State street, were established in 1869; capital invested, about \$8,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufacture willow chairs, cribs, baskets of all descriptions, and various articles of use and ornament. Obtain the material principally from Kentucky; import some from Germany, on which they pay a tariff of 35 per cent. Are represented by a full line of willow furniture in the Exposition.

WM. POTTLE, Manufacturer of Willow Ware—235 West Madison street—established the business in 1861; capital invested, \$5,000; employs 5 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$75; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures a full line of willow furniture of every description. Gets his stock principally from Kentucky, importing some from Germany. Is represented in the Exposition by a full line of his manufacture.

THE WILLOW WARE MANUFACTORY of A. GILL—856 State street—was established in 1863; capital invested, about \$2,000; employs 5 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$300; annual production, \$8,000. Manufactures all styles of willow ware—work stands, sewing chairs, rockers, etc. His stock comes principally from New York and Cincinnati, for which he pays 10 cents per pound.

JOHN LEHMAN, Willow Ware Manufacturer—313 State street—established the business in 1862; capital invested, about \$5,000; employs 5 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of about \$250; value of annual production, about \$7,000. Was burned out in the great fire, and started again in about four weeks; was doing a much larger business previous to that event. Stock comes from Kentucky and Germany.

The Willow-ware manufacturers all complain of the difficulty of procuring stock. They say if farmers in this State would cul-

tivate a few acres of basket willow, they would make more money than from a whole field of wheat; think there would be no difficulty in raising excellent willow for manufacturing purposes.

SAIL LOFTS.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.—Sail Loft—224 to 230 South Water street; established the business in 1849; present capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture sails, covers, tarpaulins, tents, awnings, and everything made of canvas. Also flags, etc. They are also extensive dealers in cordage, twines and ship chandlery goods. This is one of the pioneer establishments of Chicago in this line. They were burned out of course, but reopened at once after the fire.

G. F. FOSTER SON & McFARREN'S SAIL LOFT—No. 4 Market, corner of Lake and South Water streets; was established in July, 1837, over thirty-six years ago, by Geo. F. Foster; they employ 30 to 35 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,000 to \$2,500; value of annual production, \$75,000. Manufacture sails, tents, awnings, flags, covers, regalias, etc. Also jobbers in cordage, twines, etc. This is the oldest house in the city in this line, and there are few, probably, in any line of business, that dates farther back than this. The firm is represented in the Grand Exposition by a full line of cordage, twines, ship chandlery, flags, tents, hemp fibre, etc.

MURRAY & BAKER, Manufacturers of Awnings, etc.—96 to 100 South Desplaines street—established the business in 1869; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 11; monthly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufacture awnings and black oil-cloth, waterproof covers, etc.; one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Northwest. The establishment is represented in the Exposition by a full line of its manufactures.

HALL & BROS., Manufacturers of Awnings, Tents, etc.—18 South Halsted street; established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$3,000; employ 5 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of

\$250; value of annual production, \$12,000. Manufacture the excelsior waterproof horse and wagon covers, as a specialty; also awnings for private residence and office windows, waterproof coats and overalls, etc. Are represented in the Exposition by articles of their manufacture.

PURINTON & SCRANTON—Sail Loft—270 and 272 South Water street—established in 1851; they employ 25 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$400; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture sails, tents, awnings, betts and wagon covers; also flags, banners and hammocks.

OLSON & CO.—Sail Loft—254 and 256 South Water street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 8; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufacture tents, flags, sails, wagon and horse covers, etc.

PAPER-BOX MANUFACTORIES.

D. P. BARRETT & CO., Paper-Box Manufacturers—184 and 186 East Monroe street—established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 45; weekly pay-roll, \$350; value of annual production, about \$60,000. Manufacture all kinds of fine paper boxes, all styles and prices. One of their specialties is the manufacture of fancy paper frames and mats for small pictures. They also manufacture, mount, stretch and varnish all kinds of drawings, chromos and business cards. This firm was burned out in the great conflagration, and re-established the business at 108 to 114 North Desplaines street, where they were again burned out in February, 1873, and now they are again established at the above number. They are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of their manufacture—paper boxes, passepartouts and mats.

RITCHIE & DUCK, Manufacturers of Paper Boxes—154 and 155 Michigan avenue—established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 60; weekly pay-roll, \$400 to \$450; value of annual production, \$60,000. Manufacture all kinds of wood and paper boxes. They make a specialty

of wooden shoe and dry goods boxes, for shelf goods, the demand for which they find constantly increasing. These boxes are light, ornamental and durable, and bid fair to supersede any other kind. The factory is run by steam power, and the capacity of the proprietors for filling orders is unlimited. Messrs. RITCHIE & DUCK were burned out in the great conflagration, at 88 Michigan avenue, and resumed business at 413 West Van Buren street, October 22, 1871, having erected a building in the meantime. On the 9th of October, 1872, the first anniversary of the great fire, they took possession of their present ample and commodious quarters—a four story and basement brick building.

J. ARNOLD, PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER—135 North Oakley street—established the business in 1870; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 12; weekly pay-roll, \$100; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures all styles of paper boxes—makes a specialty of “bandboxes.” Also, manufactures largely, mounted, stretched and varnished oyster cards.

I. J. VANSANDS PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER—42 and 44 South Clinton, corner of Washington street—established the business in 1871; capital invested, \$3,500; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$225; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufactures all kinds of paper boxes for mercantile purposes, perfumery, soap, shelf and shoe boxes, pigeon-holes and sample cases, and all kinds of small work.

HENRY SCHULTZ, Paper Box Manufacturer—51 State street—established the business in 1858; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 25; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$25,000. Manufactures all kinds of paper boxes for mercantile use; makes a specialty of shoe boxes. Mr. SCHULTZ is the oldest manufacturer of paper boxes in the city, commencing in a small way in 1858. By economy and steady industry the business grew and prospered, and at the time of the great fire he was employing a large force with a trade for all he could manufacture. After the fire he erected a temporary building on Superior street, the first building erected on the North Side, where he carried on the manufacture until he took possession of his present quarters, where he will soon make up for the terrible losses in the great fire.

LIME WORKS.

That the production of lime has been largely increased since the great fire is not strange. There has been an unusual demand, and the production has grown correspondingly. That is one of the necessary ingredients in building that Chicago produces within her own limits to any extent required. Immense beds of lime-rock crop out both in the northwest and southwest portions of the city. These deposits of limestone are also in great demand by, and are very convenient to, the blast furnaces, by which large quantities of the limestone are used as a flux.

CHICAGO UNION LIME WORKS—F. E. SPOONER, Agent—office, 153 South Market street—were established in 1859; capital invested, \$170,000; number of employes, 200; weekly pay-roll, \$2,000; annual production, 200,000 barrels of lime, valued at \$210,000. The works are located on Nineteenth street, west of Ashland avenue, covering $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground; stone quarried on the ground. There are nine kilns, capable of producing 1,300 barrels of lime per day. These are probably the most extensive works of the kind in the United States.

THE LIME WORKS of H. RICE & Co.—Grand avenue, near Western avenue—were established in 1870; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$3,000; annual production, 50,000 barrels of lime, and 1,800 cords of rubble stone, valued at \$60,000. Two immense kilns are used, and the stone is quarried on the ground. Manufacture lime and quarry rubble stone.

J. G. BLUNT'S LIME WORKS—Western avenue and Fourth street—were established in 1869; capital invested, \$15,000; number of employes, 24; monthly pay-roll, \$1,200; annual production, 40,000 barrels of lime, value, \$30,000. Manufactures lime exclusively; quarries the stone on the ground.

ILLINOIS STONE, LIME AND BORING COMPANY—Grand, near Western avenue—JOHN C. EVANS, President; E. C. EVANS, Secretary; W. H. GILES, Superintendent—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$36,000; number of employes,

40 ; annual production, 56,000 barrels of lime and 300 cords of rubble stone, valued at about \$55,000. Manufacture lime and quarry stone.

J. W. WILLIAMS' LIME WORKS — situated on Harbine street, between Wood and Lincoln — were established in 1861 ; employs 20 men, with a monthly pay-roll of \$1,400. Declines to give any further information.

THE LIME WORKS of SPENCER & Co. — 71 Hawthorne avenue — were established in 1872 ; capital invested, about \$3,000 ; employ 8 men ; weekly pay-roll, \$150 ; annual production, 35,000 barrels of lime, valued at \$28,000. Get their stone from the quarries near the artesian wells — a Chicago product.

STEARNS & CO., extensive Lime Burners in Bridgeport, decline to give any facts in reference to their Works, but intimate that they do more than any of their neighbors.

TANNERIES.

The Leather manufacture is fast growing to be a heavy item in the account of the industrial interests of Chicago, the annual production running into the millions.

THE TANNERY OF WALKER, OAKLEY & CO. was established in 1868 ; capital invested, \$300,000 ; number of employes, 145 ; weekly pay-roll, \$1,800 ; value of annual production, \$800,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, calf, kip and upper leather. Also manufacture card leather and counter, inner sole, and rough leather. The works occupy two blocks on Elston avenue, between Division and Blackhawk streets. They also have an extensive tannery at Holland, Michigan. Office and salesroom, 239 Lake street. Are represented in the Grand Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

UNION HIDE AND LEATHER CO.—J. L. CHAPMAN, President ; B. H. CAMPBELL, Vice President ; H. N. HIBBARD, Secretary and Treasurer ; J. HAYES, Superintendent — Office, 15 and 17 Market street — was established in 1865 ; capital invested,

\$350,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, \$2,000; annual production, 60,000 hides and skins; value, \$575,000. The Company manufacture, as a specialty, upper and whole kips, collar, belt and rough leather. The tannery occupies six acres on Elston avenue, south of Division street. Mr. Hayes, the Superintendent of the manufacturing department, is one of the oldest and most experienced tanners in the city, and has been mainly instrumental in giving to Chicago leather its high popularity. Are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

ELIEL, DANZIGER & CO'S TANNERY—Office, 247 East Lake street—was established in 1861; present capital invested, \$150,000; employs 85 hands; weekly pay-roll, \$1,100; annual production, 30,000 calf and kip, 25,000 sides, upper, harness, etc.; value, \$300,000. Manufacture calf, kip, upper, harness, bridle and collar leather. Mr. Eliel was burned out in the same place, corner of Hawthorne avenue and North Branch street, in the great fire, and commenced rebuilding the present works on the first of January following. The main building is 50x150 feet in size, with a wing, 80x36 feet, each four stories high, the first story being of brick, the others frame. The works are perfect in every department, and supplied with all the latest labor-saving machinery, with ample room for storage of bark, fuel, etc. The buildings are protected by a powerful stationary steam fire pump that will throw water to every part of them. John Dunnebecke is Superintendent of the manufacturing department.

C. CASSLEMAN'S TANNERY—Elston avenue, between Sloan and Bradley streets—was established in 1858; capital invested, \$50,000; number of employes, 35; weekly pay-roll, \$500; value of annual production, \$150,000. Make a specialty of tanning sheep pelts and buffalo skins.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER CO. OF CHICAGO—L. RICHARDS, Superintendent—Office, 55 Clark street—was established in 1849; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 30; monthly pay-roll, \$1,800; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture, as a specialty, boot and harness leather. The Company were burned out in the great fire, on South Wells

street, at 572 to 580, and subsequently started again on Elston road. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, and is the successor to the old "Chicago Hide and Leather Co." of which Walter S. Gurnee was formerly president. The works at present are on the North Branch, near Halsted street bridge.

J. D. MARSHALL'S TANNERY — CHAS. NICHOLS, Superintendent—74 to 84 Hawthorne avenue—was established in 1866; capital invested, \$100,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$300; annual production, 50,000 sides of sole leather; value, \$200,000. Manufactures exclusively sole leather. Was burned out on the same site in the great fire. Erected the present buildings—one frame, 50x140; another, 25x140; and a brick, 30x40—and had them all in running order by the spring of 1872. Mr. MARSHALL is the oldest manufacturer in the city, having been originally of the firm of Gray, Marshall & Co. in 1850.

THE TANNERY OF POPULORUM & BRO.—Fleetwood street, near North avenue—was established in 1858; capital invested, \$53,000; number of employes, 40; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture as a specialty, upper leather and whole kip.

L. A. PFEIFER & CO.'S TANNERY—corner of Twenty-fourth and Butler streets—was established in 1865; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$500; annual production, 28,000 sides, value, \$150,000. Manufacture principally upper, kips and harness leather.

UPHAM & McGLAUCHLAN'S TANNERY—Office and Salesroom, 38 Fifth avenue—was established in 1870; capital invested, \$40,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, about \$175; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture principally upper, kip and harness leather. The works are situated on Wendell street, near Clybourne avenue, and occupy 132x230 feet of grounds and buildings.

D. S. EISENDRATH'S TANNERY—North Branch, foot of Fifth street—was established in 1867; capital invested, \$5,000; employs 4 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$75; and turns out about \$20,000 worth of tanned sheep skins for gloves, mittens, etc.

PAPER MANUFACTORIES.

THE J. BRADNER SMITH PULP AND PAPER CO.— J. BRADNER SMITH, President—office and salesroom, 110 and 112 East Madison street—was established in 1872; capital stock, \$300,000; number of employes, 40; monthly pay-roll, \$1,500; production, 4 tons of news paper per day, value \$900; value of annual production, about \$328,000. The paper mill is located on the North Side, near the foot of Michigan street, where the Company have built a large brick building, ample and commodious, for the business. They have demonstrated the fact that the manufacture of paper can be carried on in this city as profitably as elsewhere.

✓ J. W. BUTLER & CO., Manufacturers of Paper—O. M. BUTLER and W. H. BEACH, Superintendents—184 and 186 East Monroe street—established the business in 1846; capital invested, \$350,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, about \$1,000; annual production, 25,000 tons of print paper, value, \$450,000. The mills are located at Lockport, Ill., and South Bend, Ind. Manufacture print and book paper, wrapping paper and straw-board. Messrs. BUTLER & Co. are among the oldest manufacturers and dealers in the city.

GLUE MANUFACTORY.

✓ THE WAHL BROS. CHICAGO GLUE WORKS—Thirty-first street and South Branch—were established in 1854; employ 200 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$7,000; value of annual production, \$600,000. Manufacture glue, neat's-foot oil and fertilizer—the only establishment in the West that manufactures neat's-foot oil. This establishment was founded by the Messrs. Wahl Bros. in 1854, and by their enterprise and well directed energy, in the face of many obstacles, has grown to its present immense proportions. The Works are now among the most extensive manufacturing establishments of the city, covering an area of eight acres of ground, giving employment to 200 workmen, and producing annually over half a million dollars of wealth from

the most unpromising materials. The Messrs. Wahl have not been slow to adopt every improvement in the process of their manufacture, that promised to render it less objectionable, and in this respect they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They obtain their raw material from the Northwest, and their product is sold mainly in the East. During the past year they have erected a fine building on Franklin between Lake and Randolph streets, and fitted up one of the most elegant and complete offices in the city.

BRUSH MANUFACTORIES.

GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., Manufacturers of Brushes—167 E. Madison street—established in 1850; capital invested, \$60,000; number of employes, 45; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$150,000. Manufacture brushes of every description known to the trade. This is the oldest firm in this branch of manufacture in the Northwest, and their goods hold a high place in the market, among dealers. Their trade extends throughout the Northwest, West, and South. They were burned out at 211 Randolph street, in the great fire, but were running again in less than six weeks, at 200 W. Madison street, having purchased the site and erected a building for the factory in the meantime.

CLARK & HILL, Manufacturers of Brushes—100 E. Randolph street—established the business in 1867; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 12; monthly pay-roll, \$1,000; value of annual production, \$125,000. Manufacture every description of brushes. Were burned out in the great fire, at 53 State street, and resumed business in temporary quarters immediately after. This firm has a factory also at Cleveland, Ohio, where they employ 250 hands. Are represented in the Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

THE STAR PRINTING-INK WORKS — MERCHANT, SMITH & BARNARD, Proprietors—were established in 1870; capital invested, \$10,000; employ three hands, and turn out

\$20,000 worth of inks per annum. Manufacture printing inks of all descriptions—book, job and newspaper inks—and of all colors and shades. This is the only establishment of the kind now running in the city.

BUTTON MANUFACTORY—A. BROCKMAN, Proprietor—259 East Randolph street—was established in 1872; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufacture patent buttons of all kinds. This is a new manufacture, and the articles are just being introduced to the public. It promises to be a success.

OLIVER ADAMS, Publisher of School Records and Blanks—105 Madison street—established the business in 1871; capital invested, \$5,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, about \$200; value of annual production, \$15,000. Publishes a new system of school and township records, and all kinds of school blanks.

CHARLES MATHIE, Carpet Weaver—33½ Blue Island avenue—established the business in 1870, on a capital of about \$2,000; employs but two hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$50, and turns out about \$5,000 worth of carpets.

W. J. ELLINWOOD, Manufacturer of Clothes-Wringers—110 South Clark street—established the business in 1863; employs 10 hands. Is the only manufacturer in the West of solid rubber rollers. He is also a dealer in field, garden and flower seeds, etc. All kinds of clothes-wringers repaired, and new portions furnished to order.

D. P. SHAW, Manufacturer of Paper Balloons—222 West Randolph street—established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$5,000; employ but 2 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$160; value of annual production, \$25,000. This is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. Makes a specialty of the manufacture of paper balloons.

WASTE-CLEANING WORKS—MERWIN SAGAR & Co., Proprietors—corner of Sloan street and Elston avenue—estab-

lished in 1873; capital invested, \$5,000; employ 5 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$75; value of annual production, \$25,000. The business of these Works is the cleaning of cotton waste, obtained in large quantities from railways.

PRESSED HAY.

THE HAY-PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT of M. L. FRISBIE — 419 Maxwell street — established in 1856; capital invested, \$20,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, about \$150; annual production, 2,000 bales; value, average \$40,000. The only establishment of the kind in the city.

CORK MANUFACTORIES.

MCCREADY, SMITH & ALLEN, Manufacturers of Corks — 283 and 285 S. Canal street — established the business in 1866; capital invested, \$35,000; number of employes, 35; weekly pay-roll, \$390; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture machine-cut corks. Find a market throughout the Northwest.

HENRY REDLICH, 377 North Clark street — Manufacturer of Bungs, Corks, etc. — established the business in 1861; capital invested, \$25,000; number of employes, 8; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$20,000. Manufactures bungs, corks, plugs, etc.; makes a specialty of the manufacture of wooden faucets; also does a general turning business of small wares.

WOODEN PUMP MANUFACTORY.—J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, Proprietors — 376 to 390 South Canal street — was established in 1858; capital invested, \$75,000; number of employes, 30; monthly pay-roll, \$1,500; annual production, 20,000 pumps; value, \$100,000. This firm are among the pioneers in the manufacture of wooden pumps for farm purposes. Their gross production from the first is about 150,000 pumps, which are in use throughout the Northwest. Their pumps have a high reputation among the farmers. They also manufacture large quantities of

wooden water-pipe for aqueducts and various purposes. They were among the victims of the great conflagration, and were among the very first of our manufacturers to rebuild and resume business. Represented in the Exposition by sample pumps and wood pipe.

MOP-HEAD AND HANDLE MANUFACTORY—SMITH, MASON & Co., Proprietors—347 and 349 Illinois street—established in 1869; capital invested, \$8,000; employ 6 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$100; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture exclusively Taylor's Patent Mop-Head and Handle, and supply the trade throughout the Northwest.

THE OIL-CUP MANUFACTORY of N. H. DIBBLE—155 Fifth avenue—was established in 1873; capital invested, \$3,000; number of employes, 5; monthly pay-roll, \$275; annual production, 1,480 dozen cups; value, \$20,000. Manufacture metal oil-cups for all kinds of machinery. Is represented in the Exposition by a full line of his manufacture.

MACARONI MANUFACTORY—W. B. HAMILTON & Co., Proprietors; W. B. HAMILTON, Superintendent—312 and 314 West Madison street—was established in 1866; capital invested, about \$8,500; number of employes, 15, of whom 10 are girls; monthly pay-roll, \$600; annual production, about 33,000 pounds macaroni and farina; value, about \$16,500. Manufacture exclusively macaroni, vermicelli and farina. This is the only factory of the kind in the West, and was established by the Chicago Farina and Macaroni Manufacturing Co., of whom the present proprietors are successors.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY—HIRSH & Co., Proprietors—133 State street—was established in 1870; employ 30 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$350; value of annual production, \$200,000. Manufacture only umbrellas and parasols, and is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. Burned out in the great fire, at 31 State street, and resumed business in ten days at 168 Twenty-second street; returned to present quarters in March, 1873. Are represented in the grand Exposition by a full line of umbrellas and parasols.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORIES.

JOHN PRESTON, Manufacturer of Pianos—259 East Randolph street—established the business in 1852; capital invested, \$5,000; employs five hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$125; annual production, about 20 pianos, and a large number of instruments repaired, valued at \$10,000. Makes a specialty of manufacturing and repairing pianos. Is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city.

NICHOLSON ORGAN MANUFACTORY—JOHN G. NICHOLSON, Proprietor—63 Indiana street—was established in 1871; capital invested, \$10,000; employs 15 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$247; value of annual production, \$30,000. Manufactures exclusively the "Nicholson Cabinet Organs," which are pronounced equal, if not superior, to any made, in volume and sweetness of tone. The business promises to grow into an extensive and profitable one.

MATCH MANUFACTORY—SWIFT, COURTNEY & BEECHER Co., Proprietors; S. S. BENTON, Superintendent—office, 45 Michigan avenue—was established in 1871; (is a branch of the Wilmington, Del., Manufactory, which has factories in Chicago, Westville, Conn., and Philadelphia,) capital invested in the Chicago branch, \$30,000; employs 75 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$275; annual production, 90,000 gross of matches, valued at \$198,000. The factory is located at 162, 164 and 166 Walsh street.

THE JEWELRY CASE MANUFACTORY OF GEO. AND JNO. WAGNER—278 State street—was established in 1863; capital invested, about \$2,000; employ 3 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$60; value of annual production, about \$5,000. Manufacture jewelry cases, and sample cases of all kinds.

WRITING FLUID MANUFACTORIES.

THE SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.—F. A. REDINGTON, Secretary and Treasurer — 223 Fulton street — was established in Chicago in 1866; capital stock, \$50,000; number of employes, 30; weekly pay-roll, \$600; value of annual production, \$80,000. Manufacture writing fluids, inks, mucilage and sealing wax. The Company were burned out in the great conflagration. Are represented in the great Exposition by a full line of their manufacture.

CHICAGO CHEMICAL WORKS — FRANK SNODGRASS & Co., Proprietors — 163 East Kinzie street — were established in 1861; capital invested, \$10,000; number of employes, 10; weekly pay-roll, \$150; value of annual production, \$50,000. Manufacture Cox's writing fluid, as a specialty. Also mucilage, flavoring extracts, perfumery, pomades, etc.

ORCHESTRION MANUFACTORY — BLESSING BROS. — 555 North Wells street — was established in 1870. Messrs. Blessing Bros. do most of the work themselves, employing but one workman. They manufacture the cylinders of Orchestrions exclusively, and are the only manufacturers of such articles west of New York. The manufacture is a peculiar one, and requires peculiar skill and ingenuity. These cylinders once prepared, the instrument gives the measures of a favorite opera, with full orchestral accompaniment, with a power and harmony that is wonderful. They receive many orders for these cylinders from New York city.

ADDITIONAL — FIRE APPARATUS.

THE "NEW CHICAGO" FIRE EXTINGUISHER WORKS — R. M. JOHNSON, General Manager — 109 and 111 West Lake street — were established in June, 1873; capital invested, \$2,000 (to be increased to \$250,000); number of employes, 12; monthly pay-roll, \$700; production first year is expected to be 200 extinguishers; value, \$12,000. The "New Chicago" is a new institution just starting, with small capital,

but the prospects are very flattering for a large business next year, requiring a large capital, which wealthy parties stand ready to put in. The Illinois Central Railroad have ordered several of these "New Chicago" Extinguishers. The office is at 228 E. Lake street.

J. W. NEWELL, LOCKSMITH — 93 Washington street — established the business in 1857; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 8; weekly pay-roll, \$175; value of annual production, \$15,000. Manufactures all kinds of locks, keys, etc.

ADDENDA.

The statistics of some of the prominent manufacturing establishments were not received until the classes to which they belonged were in type and in the stereotypers' hands, and we therefore put them in here in the shape of "Addenda."

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

✓ ~~THE FURNITURE MANUFACTORY~~ of A. L. HALE & BRO. — 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal street, was established in 1854; present capital invested, \$200,000; number of employes, 150; weekly pay-roll, about \$3,500; value of annual production, \$600,000. Manufactures every style of furniture — elegant parlor and chamber sets, etc. They make a specialty of hotel and office work, having furnished, during the past year, among other hotels, the Sherman House, the new Briggs House; the Marine Hospital of this city, and the Custom House at St. Paul, Minn.; a large new hotel at Yankton, Dakota, and another hotel in Salt Lake City; and several hotels of lesser note in this city. During the same time they have done an immense business in the ordinary line of furnishing private mansions and selling to the trade.

THE HALE BROS.' ESTABLISHMENT is decidedly a representative Chicago institution; having been established while the great metropolis was still in its embryotic state, it has grown

with its growth, until, like the city itself, it stands at the head of its class in the Northwest. And it is the men who have, by their enterprise, energy and honorable dealing, built up these gigantic manufacturing establishments, who have contributed so largely to build up the glory and reputation of Chicago. One of the main secrets of the success that has crowned the efforts of the Messrs. HALE BROS. is the invariable beauty and excellence of their work. They procure the very best materials and employ the most skillful and artistic workmen, and when the furniture of a large hotel is furnished it is all elegant, complete and in perfect harmony with the general design. A hotel proprietor in San Francisco or Portland, Oregon, may send his order by mail and be certain that he will receive just as perfect, elegant and appropriate an outfit as if he were present himself to select the goods. It is such establishments as this that give force and point to our motto: "THE GLORY OF CHICAGO—HER MANUFACTORIES!"

N. F. STONE & CO., Manufacturers of Saw Gummers, at 65 and 67 South Clinton street—were established in 1858; they have \$10,000 invested in the business, and employ 12 hands, with a weekly pay-roll of \$150, and turn out about an annual value of \$25,000.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD.

BAKER & CO., ENGRAVERS—S. W. FALLIS, Superintendent—Southwest corner of Clark and Monroe streets—established the business in 1857; have \$10,000 invested, and employ an average of 25 hands; monthly pay-roll, about \$1,085; value of annual production, \$25,000. Do all kinds of wood engraving, for illustrating books, magazines and papers; also map engraving, railway display bills, posters for shows, etc. Mr. Baker is one of the pioneers in the business. Are represented in the Exposition by a number of fine specimens of their work.

J. MANZ, ENGRAVER—70 LaSalle street, corner of Randolph—established the business in 1867; capital invested, \$6,000; number of employes, 15; weekly pay-roll, \$200; value of annual production, \$20,000. Do a general line of engraving on wood, for book illustrations, catalogues, railroad work and general job.

work. Fine engraving a specialty. Was burned out in the great conflagration, in the Reynolds block, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. Started again, in three days after the fire, at 165 West Madison street, where he remained until taking possession of his present commodious quarters. Is represented in the Exposition by specimens of work.

Among so many manufacturers it is not strange that a few were found who, probably from a misconception of the object and scope of the work, or some other reason, declined to give any information. Among the more prominent of such are the following:

JOHN DAVISON employs 20 hands in the CHICAGO OAKUM WORKS, the only establishment of the kind in the city—established in 1868—but declines any further information.

Among the Furniture Manufacturers who declined to give any information in reference to their business are A. DAVIDSON, employing two hands; CAHN & BUSHMEYER; J. TARNOW; THE MEISSNER FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO.; F. MEYER & CO., and BOESE BROS.; all of them minor establishments, but they would swell the aggregate number to 65 in this branch of industry.

S. F. MORGAN & CO. employ 15 hands in the manufacture of Gloves and Mittens, but decline to give any further information.

LYMAN BRIDGES, Manufacturer of Ready-made Houses, declined to give any information.

FRANK STURGIS & CO. do a large business in the manufacture of tin plate, tin ware, sheet iron and japanned ware, and some other specialties, but have reasons for declining to give any information.

THE "PIONEER SOAP-MANUFACTURING CO.," and one or two other soap makers, were found, who had conscientious scruples against letting the public know anything about their business.

SCHILLO, CROSSMAN & SENN have an Iron Foundry on West Polk street, but do not wish to have the public know anything about their business.

J. H. SMALL & CO., Manufacturers of Blank Books, have reasons for preferring not to give any information in reference to their business.

JAMES DALE, Manufacturer of Blank Books—56 Fifth avenue—established the business in 1867; employs 15 hands, and turns out \$30,000 worth of work.

IRA A. HILL, Manufacturer of Light and Heavy Harness, 129 Clinton street, employs 10 hands.

DANIEL BARCLAY, the pioneer Show-Case Manufacturer, is still doing a good business, and employs 15 to 20 hands, but declines to give any further information.

THE PRUSSING VINEGAR WORKS—probably the most extensive of the kind in the Northwest—decline to give any information in reference to the business.

*GEO. H. BLISS & CO., Manufacturers of Telegraph Instruments and Supplies—GEO. H. BLISS, President; E. B. CHANDLER, Vice-President—41 Third avenue—established the business in 1868; capital invested, \$45,000; number of employes, 50, with a weekly pay-roll of \$800; value of annual production, \$60,000; manufacture telegraph machinery and supplies, electrical apparatus, hotel annunciators, fire and burglar alarms, etc. Telegraph Instruments a specialty. This is the oldest manufactory of the kind in the city. It was established in 1868, but has undergone some changes of proprietorship. The Company, as now incorporated, is composed of GEO. H. BLISS, President; E. B. CHANDLER, Vice-President; J. D. HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer; E. A. HILL, Electrician. The Company was burned out, in the great fire, at 171 South Water street, and reopened at once at 295 West Randolph street, where they were filling orders the day after the fire. The factory was started soon after at 195 West Madison street. They took possession of their present commodious quarters on the 1st May, 1872. The Company does a large merchandising business in addition to their specialty as manufacturers. They are represented in the great Exposition by a full line of their manufactures.

*The above should have appeared in its proper place, in the class of "Manufactures in Metals other than Iron," but was not received in time.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—SUMMARY.

Total establishments not included in preceding classes	138
“ capital invested	\$6,134,106
“ number of employes	14,980
“ amount of wages paid weekly	\$39,230
“ amount of wages paid monthly	163,605
“ aggregate wages paid per month	333,601
“ wages paid per year	4,003,312
“ value of production for the year	19,168,000
Comprising :	

		<i>Capital.</i>	<i>No. Employes.</i>	<i>Monthly Wages.</i>	<i>Annual Production.</i>
Clothing manufactories.....	13	\$1,700,000	9,306	\$150,916	\$7,160,000
Hat, cap and fur manufactories.....	11	247,000	217	12,442	860,000
Ladies' hat and frame manufactories.....	3	45,000	300	9,100	300,000
Neck-wear manufactories.....	1	25,000	60	2,000	250,000
Cotton batting manufactories.....	4	48,000	43	1,842	187,000
Lace manufactories.....	1	8,000	10	650	20,000
Bed and bedding manufactories.....	4	14,600	34	2,340	73,000
Bakeries.....	8	371,000	290	19,350	1,238,000
Flour and feed mills.....	7	495,000	165	9,583	1,225,000
Coffee and spice mills.....	2	120,000	47	5,500	370,000
Mustard mills.....	2	11,000	8	655	20,000
Macaroni manufactory.....	1	8,500	15	600	16,500
Match manufactory.....	1	30,000	75	1,192	198,000
Tobacco and cigar manufactories.....	15	421,500	547	19,299	2,614,500
Sails, awnings, etc., manufactories.....	8	64,000	124	8,060	337,000
Paper manufactories.....	2	650,000	190	4,533	775,000
Glue and neat's-foot oil manufactory.....	1	200	7,000	600,000
Show-case manufactories.....	6	31,000	42	2,903	118,000
Billiard-table manufactories.....	4	373,000	215	13,433	825,000
Cooperage manufactories.....	5	185,000	192	11,700	345,000
Lime works.....	7	298,000	372	19,732	488,000
Ornamental glass works.....	4	55,000	101	7,410	260,000
Willow ware manufactories.....	4	20,000	23	1,160	42,000
Paper box manufactories.....	5	34,500	167	5,742	180,000
Printing-ink manufactory.....	1	50,000	30	2,600	80,000
Writing-ink manufactories.....	2	20,000	13	850	70,000
Brush manufactories.....	2	80,000	57	3,742	180,000
Cork, bung and fancets manufactories.....	2	60,000	43	2,170	70,000
Hay-press works.....	1	20,000	10	500	50,000
Carpet weaver.....	1	1,000	3	150	5,000
Mop-head and handle manufactory.....	1	8,000	6	300	50,000
Paper balloon manufactory.....	1	5,000	2	160	25,000
Waste-cleaning works.....	1	5,000	5	250	25,000
Wringing-machine-roller manufactory.....	1	5,000	10	500	10,000
Umbrella manufactory.....	1	20,000	30	1,520	30,000
Ivory-turning works.....	1	5,000	4	250	6,000
Button manufactory.....	1	5,000	15	866	50,000
Oil-cup manufactory.....	1	3,000	5	275	20,000
Open banner-sign manufactory.....	1	1,000	6	433	5,000
Musical-instrument manufactories.....	3	16,000	23	1,787	45,000
Jewelry-case manufactory.....	1	1,000	3	275	5,000

Of the whole number of miscellaneous manufactures—158—twenty-one were established previous to 1860.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A description of the manufacturing industries of Chicago would be hardly complete without including the principal manufacturing establishments of the young but fast growing manufacturing suburb of South Chicago, at the mouth of the Calumet river. We are indebted to Col. James H. Bowen for the following information relative to some of its leading industries.

CHICAGO IRON AND STEEL WORKS—J. D. DECREET, General Manager—were established in 1873, with a capital of \$50,000; they employ 30 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,000, and will produce annually 1,000 tons of steel and tools valued at \$300,000. They manufacture merchants' steel, and tools of various kinds, as a specialty. The Works are represented in the grand Exposition by samples of steel of their manufacture.

THE NES SILICON ROLLING MILLS—J. W. HELMER, Superintendent—established in 1873; capital invested, \$400,000. This establishment will employ 250 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$25,000. They will manufacture the Nes Silicon steel rail for railroads. The Works will soon be ready for operation.

SINCLAIR'S WOOLEN MILLS—L. W. SINCLAIR, Proprietor—were established in 1873, upon a capital investment of \$100,000; they employ 75 operatives, with a monthly pay-roll of \$4,000, and will turn out annually 750,000 yards of jeans, worth \$500,000. The mill has seven sets of woolen machinery, and will run upon jeans of several grades.

REDFIELD, SARGENT & CO., Manufacturers of Mill Machinery—established the business in 1873; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 10; monthly pay-roll, \$1,000; will turn out yearly a value of \$30,000. Manufacture mill ma-

chinery generally, and make a specialty of the Champion Smut Mill. Are represented in the grand Exposition by one of those machines.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO MATCH WORKS—A. J. GRIGGS, Proprietor—were established in 1873; capital invested, \$30,000. They employ 60 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of \$2,000. They manufacture large quantities of friction matches.

THE ILLINOIS STEAM FORGE CO.—E. P. WOODRUFF, Secretary—was removed to South Chicago in 1873. The capital invested is \$75,000, and 40 hands are employed, with a monthly pay-roll of \$3,000. Manufacture all grades of heavy forging. Railroad car axles and cross ties are made a specialty.

KENT, BALDWIN & CO., Manufacturers of Woolen and Cotton Mill Machinery—established the business in 1872; capital invested, \$30,000; number of employes, 20; monthly pay-roll, \$1,500; value of annual production, \$175,000. Manufacture woolen and cotton mill machinery, of improved kind that is in demand, and furnished by them to all parts of the country.

SOUTH CHICAGO PLANING MILL—A. S. GRIGGS & Co., Managers—was established in 1873, on an investment of \$15,000. But five hands are at present employed, with a monthly pay-roll of \$500.

CONCLUSION.

A general summing up shows that there are in active operation in the city, at the present time, over 730 manufacturing establishments, employing, in the aggregate, over 50,500 hands, and with an aggregate invested capital of about \$50,000,000. The total amount paid to employes, for wages, during the year, is \$28,740,962, and the total value of annual production is over \$125,787,000 — nearly \$130,000,000. An examination of the dates at which the present manufacturing industries were established will show that of the whole number — 730 — but 129 were in operation at the commencement of the year 1860, the balance — 601 — having been established since the beginning of that year. This shows a remarkable growth of the manufacturing industries of the city. Again, of those 601 manufacturing establishments started since 1860, but 48 were started during the first three years, 1860-1-2, while 183 have been established since the beginning of the year 1870, showing that the per cent. of increase in new manufactories is even greater now than at any other period of the city's existence. Nor is the increase alone in the number of manufactories. Those already running have largely increased their capital invested, the number of their employes, and the amount of their annual production.

The facts embodied in the foregoing pages cannot fail to impress upon the mind of the reader, if he stops to think, the fact that the manufacturing interest of the city is now the most vital and important of any — that whatever else the city may do, it should do nothing to check or retard the growth of her manufacturing industries. They produce the wealth, and increase the population. Already they give employment, direct and indirect, to over one half the laboring population of the city. Neither the city nor her public men should ever give countenance or sup-

port to any unkind or discouraging legislation, either municipal, State or National. It is an interest to be fostered and encouraged by all legitimate means, because it repays tenfold for all the encouragement it receives, in the wealth it creates and the growth in population it induces.

The foregoing pages will be found also a complete history of manufactures in the city. They show the date of the establishment of each manufactory, how many were started in each year, how many were victims to the great conflagration, and when and where each victim resumed after the fire. Much has been said and written, and that deservedly, of the energy and enterprise of our merchants and dealers, in resuming business after the great calamity; but it will be seen that no class of citizens were more prompt or courageous in re-establishing themselves after the fire than the manufacturers. Many of them resumed under the most discouraging circumstances, it is true; but in nearly every case the wheels of industry were set running at once, and the tens of thousands of laborers thrown out of employment were soon set at work again, earning the support for themselves and their families.

The iron interest is the largest and most important among our manufacturing industries, and next to that come the manufactures in wood—the planing mills, the sash, door and blind and the furniture manufactories. Next come the manufactures in iron and wood—the car and bridge works, the agricultural implement and the wagon and carriage manufactories. The leather, boot and shoe and clothing manufactures are growing rapidly, and fast assuming importance among the industrial interests of the city. Then there is a long line of miscellaneous manufactures, whose production, in the aggregate, amounts to a large sum, annually. This class is constantly growing in numbers and importance.

As a general thing the manufacturers of this city are not realizing inordinate profits upon their capital, skill and labor. Much has been said and written upon the “lords of the loom and the iron-mill,” a phrase that is used in a figurative sense, and is calculated to represent all classes of manufacturers. A visit to the leading industrial establishments in such a city as Chicago will dispel many cherished illusions that have been conjured up

by the use of extravagant terms in referring to manufacturers as a class of monopolists who are receiving extraordinary favors from the government in the form of protection. In a majority of cases we have found the proprietor among his workmen, sharing their labor. True, many of our manufacturing establishments have grown from small beginnings to immense hives of industry, giving employment to hundreds of men, but they have grown thus only by legitimate means; by unremitting toil, enterprise, judiciously directed, and rigid economy. And there is this fact about the manufacturer: his business cannot increase without a corresponding increase in the number of working men who are furnished employment. Thus, the growth of manufactures, unlike that of any other leading interest, implies a growth of population and a wider distribution of the wealth created.

In conclusion, it may be said that perfection is not claimed for this little work. The classification may be defective, and mistakes may have been made in this respect; but it must be remembered that this is the first publication of the kind, and that, therefore, we had no guide to go by. As nearly as possible a natural classification has been adopted—for instance, manufactures in iron; in wood; in iron and wood combined; in metals, other than iron; in leather; in stone, etc.; in chemical works; in brewing and distilling; and finally classing all that would come under neither of the foregoing heads as miscellaneous.

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